The New-York Times.

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THE EXPULSION DEBATE.

Scenes in the House Yesterday—Poland's Arraignment of Ames and Brooks—Speech in Defense.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—No scene like that of to-day in the House, in point of spectators and interest, has been witnessed since the days of the great audiences which hung upon the proceedings of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. In fact, the interest was far greater, if judged by the struggle to see and hear, than the gravity of the subject itself would sustain, for there was really nothing in any of the long speeches of the half day's debate which left the great crowd tenaciously clinging to their places until the 5 o'clock adjournment, save the great expectations that something would happen. But the scene possessed all the attractiveness and inspiration necessary to warm up the most torpid oratorical powers. The galleries were crowded almost to suffocation; the floor was opened, by courtesy, to the ladies, and they soon overflowed the areas into the seats of members, filling the aisles and occupying every available place, even to the backs of the sofas, on which some daring and curious ladies stood in the rear of the hall, looking over the heads of those in front down into the area in front of the Speaker's desk, where sat Oakes Ames, now grown pale and nervous, the objective point of every gaze searching for the chief actor in the political drama. There were upon the floor many persons of note—Secretary Belknap, Judge Pierrepont, Hon. John McKeon, Hon. Thomas Murphy, a score or two of members elect to the Forty-third Congress, and many others. In the diplomatic gallery were several members of the foreign legations, Mr. Russell Gurney, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Bancroft Davis, Mrs. Delane, "Gail Hamilton," and others.

The reading of the journal was barely concluded, when Gen. Butler, with an eye full of mischief and a nervous purpose which betokened a prominent part in the scene to follow, sprang to his feet and, to the astonishment of the Speaker, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill. Gen. Garfield, Chairman of that committee, and who has the bill under his control, looked for once like a thunder cloud, and the Speaker sarcastically remarked that he could not recognize the gentleman for that purpose unless the control of the bill was placed in his hands. Mr. Butler said he did not want to make the motion if Mr. Garfield would. But the latter, with severe dignity, declined to accept the dictation of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Judge Poland then took the floor, when Butler interjected a substitute for the resolutions of the committee, which declares that, as the House has no jurisdiction of these cases of offenses thus committed, the evidence thereof be certified to the criminal Court of the District of Columbia for prosecution and trial. This, as many members said, was equivalent to changing the form of punishment from censure and expulsion to an indictment by the House, which would thus become Butler's Grand Jury. The substitute was declared out of order, but it will get in again. Judge Poland opened the debate, speaking nearly two hours in defense and explanation of the report of his committee. He justified the report in not recommending any action against other members of Congress than Messrs. Ames and Brooks on the ground that, admitting others had acted with impropriety, their acts were not of the kind specified in the resolution under which the committee acted, and were, therefore, wholly outside the narrow jurisdiction of that committee. He then went into an elaborate argument founded upon that of the report, to show the unmistakable character of the acts of Ames and Brooks, the unmistakable right of the House to take jurisdiction over these acts, and the imperative duty of the House to assume that jurisdiction in the manner recommended by the committee. Judge Poland's speech was especially directed against the counter-argument which Butler interpolated into his yesterday's report from the Judiciary Committee. He had as full a stock of precedents as Butler had, and he denounced the doctrine of the latter's report that a Congress has no right to say that a man known to be infamous and proved to be corrupt cannot, on that ground, be expelled from his seat by his colleagues, a doctrine worthy of the inventor of Credit Mobilier itself, and equally atrocious. Judge Poland's speech went into details and arguments which did not interest the great audience, which assembled in expectation of a thoroughbred sensation. But it was conceded that the report had received a justification upon which it could safely be left to stand.

Oakes Ames was then given the floor, and sent his statement to the clerk's desk, to be read. It was very long, and Mr. McPherson read with pathos, which seemed to astonish even Ames himself, who listened with every evidence of being overwhelmed at his own eloquence, or rather the eloquence of his attorney and the clerk combined. The plea was full of a lawyer's ingenuity, and had the merit of confusing the real question at issue with a thousand irrelevant matters in relation to the difficulties attending the building of the road, the heroism of the men who undertook it, and the honor which should be assigned them, instead of the obloquy which it was now proposed to heap upon him. It ingeniously shielded him behind the others. It dwelt at length upon the plea that no man could bribe without somebody's being bribed. It appealed to law, to precedent, to justice, to sympathy, to sentiment, and painted the author as the victim of a public opinion which was to be appeased by throwing him alone to be torn by the beasts.

Mr. Farnsworth then took the floor as the champion of Ames and Brooks. Drawing a parallel between the facts in these two cases, he said that their offenses were exactly contrary. One was to be expelled for selling and the other for buying, and in neither case was there any second party to the transaction. To have done either with wrong intent was as impossible as matrimony with only one party to it. He denied that there was any bribery anywhere shown, and in exculpating Ames and Brooks from wrong-doing fully exculpated all the other members of the House. Finally, he denied utterly the jurisdiction of the House over any of its members for any of the alleged offenses.

Mr. Merrick followed Gen. Farnsworth in defense of the report. His speech was the clearest legal argument which has yet been heard. He was badgered by Eldridge, and won the first applause given to any speaker, saying in reply to a question that he was not here to convict the guilty but to acquit the innocent. He then stated that if there was any perjury shown by the evidence, the committee, under the resolution, could not take cognizance of it, as that resolution was limited to the matter of bribery. He argued that none of the members other than Ames and Brooks knew aught of the character of the dividends they were subsequently to receive when they bargained for the stock, and that therefore they could not be adjudged by the House to have had any suspicion of the improper character of the stock. This point he pressed upon the House with great clearness and force. He then took up the case of Brooks, and his indictment of that gentleman was terrible. He seemed to feel that being a Democrat, who had signed the Poland report, it was his duty to justify that report, and especially to convince his fellow Democrats who have severely criticised him for agreeing to it, that there was no escape from the guilt of Brooks. He went into the evidence in detail, described one transaction in the light of another, and showed that his knowledge of the relations between the Credit Mobilier and the Pacific Railroad must of necessity have been so full that there was absolutely no palliation of his guilt. The speech made a profound impression, and was evidently painful to Mr. Brooks, who shrank under the points of the indictment, and seemed to feel its unanswerable character. It was such a speech as no Republican could have made without subjecting himself to the charge of partisan malice. Judge Merrick said that it gave him infinite pain to take this view of the case, but his duty as a Judge was higher than his regard for a cherished friend, or than any partisan consideration.

It was nearly 5 o'clock when Judge Merrick concluded. There had been scarcely any diminution of spectators through the debate. Scores of ladies had stood on their feet in a restless jam from first to last. It was very evident by this time that the debate could not be finished to-day, no matter how late the House sat, and Judge Poland, therefore, moved a recess and an evening session for debate only. The tired audience was glad of it. Everybody was disappointed in the interest and excitement of the scene, but nobody liked to leave before adjournment for fear of losing some episode of a more vivid kind.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was devoted to debate only. It had been expected that Gen. Butler would speak, but he did not appear, and will claim the floor to-morrow after the reading of the journal. The debate was opened by Mr. Wakeman, of New-York, who made a brief speech against the resolutions, claiming that it was better for the House to err on the side of clemency. Mr. McCrary, of the Poland Committee, supported the report in an hour's speech, in which he carefully analyzed and vigorously presented the evidence. Mr. Corning, of Missouri, opposed the resolution. Gen. J. R. Hawley made a vigorous, spirited, pointed speech, which was the feature of the evening. He confined his argument to the case of Oakes Ames, and boldly stated that he should vote to expel him. His argument was mainly founded upon a careful collation of extracts from the McComb letters and from the testimony. He referred to the growing power of corporations, to the popular belief that Congress was corrupt, and demanded that Congress should now show that it was its own master, and drive the lobbying corporations from the Capitol, as the Savior of mankind drove the money-changers from the Temple. His speech concluded amid the plaudits of the House. Messrs. Blair, of Missouri, Ritchie, of Maryland, Conger, of Michigan, and others, participated in the debate. Mr. Poland will to-morrow call the previous question, before adjournment.

GENERAL NOTES.

A ship to register 5,000 tons is being built in Nova Scotia.

A wedding took place in Kansas City, Mo., at 6 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 20.

The State Temperance Alliance will hold a meeting in Albany Wednesday, March 12.

The budget submitted to the Ontario Legislature calls for $2,771,028, an increase of $923,072 over last year.

Eastport, Me., experienced a distinct shock of an earthquake about 7½ o'clock Saturday morning.

Death comes sometimes in curious shape. A youth in Milford, Mass., was killed by a barrel of shoe-heels which fell upon him.

Manistee, Mich., which was destroyed in the great fires of October, 1871, has now more and better buildings than it had before.

It is thought the destructive fire in New-Bedford, Mass., last week, was caused by a monkey confined in the saloon where it originated.

A council has been called in Norwich, Vt., to investigate the action of the Congregational minister, who has been declared guilty of playing blindman's bluff.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention, to nominate candidates for State officers, is to be held in Providence Thursday, March 13. The election occurs in April.

The St. Louis *Democrat* expresses the belief that with an unexceptionable candidate for Mayor, the Republicans can carry that city in April. But unexceptionable is a strong word in these days.

An attempt is being made to reopen in Boston a suit in which a divorce was granted for alleged infidelity thirteen years ago. It is alleged that evidence has been found that the verdict was fraudulently or improperly obtained.

The Boston *Traveller* gives currency to a report that the resolutions adopted by the last Massachusetts Legislature, at its extra session, censuring Senator Sumner, were never placed on the record, and that consequently there is nothing to be expunged.

An eastern journal, never known to exaggerate, asserts that a rural visitor to Augusta, Me., who read the sign, "Look out for the locomotive" at a railroad crossing for the first time, climbed to the top of the pole, and, gazing up the track, anxiously wanted to know where it was.

Correspondents say that Dennison, Texas, was a wilderness five months ago. Now, it has a population of 4,500; houses are going up in all directions; its streets are 100 feet wide; a hotel containing 100 rooms is nearly completed, and there are three banks, an opera-house, and an immense freight depot.

A Maryland town had a highly moral show recently, and a day or two after some children went to the drug-store in the place, and asked for chloroform. The druggist inquired what they wanted it for, and one of them promptly replied, "Oh, we are going to have a great moral show, and make little Carrie —— float in the air."

The Albany *Evening Journal Almanac* for 1873, a pamphlet of nearly 200 pages, contains a large amount of political information, and is especially full and accurate in its statistics of past elections in this State, and in its lists and descriptions of our executive, legislative, and judicial officials in the State at large and the several counties and districts. It is supplied by the publishers for twenty-five cents per single copy, seven copies for $1.

Mr. Little introduced in the Ohio House of Representatives, the other day, his bill to prevent and punish lottery swindling, and supported it in a long and convincing speech, in which he described many of the evil results from the vice, showed how great the chances are against the players even when the drawing and dealing with them are fairly conducted, and closed by saying that he would let every swindler know that every time he robs a deluded, or may be demented, victim out of a dime by this infamous business, he lays himself liable to the needy wife or child of that victim for $500 exemplary damages.

The Railroad Law of Pennsylvania.

TITUSVILLE, Feb. 25.—At a meeting of citizens this evening, a resolution was adopted denouncing the McClure bill, now before the Senate at Harrisburg, amending the Free Railroad law of the State. A committee was appointed to correspond with other parts of the State for the purpose of starting a general movement to procure the passage of a more perfect Free Railroad law than the present one.

WASHINGTON.

The Louisiana Question—Pacific Mail—Senator Pomeroy's Defense—An Extra Session Imminent.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President's message on Louisiana affairs, which was sent in to-day, will be found sufficiently explicit to indicate precisely what he will do if called upon to act, should Congress adjourn without passing any remedial legislation. He has put the case so pointedly that there can hereafter be no quarrel with him for his course if Congress refrains from acting now. It was reported yesterday, and is reiterated to-day, that the President, while at the Senate yesterday, urged the adoption of the plan of compromise suggested by Gen. Dick Taylor, who is supposed to represent the McEnery Government, by which it is proposed that the legal Returning Board—to wit, the Lynch Board—shall canvass the legal returns, which are claimed to be those in possession of the Warmoth Board. Whatever the merits of this proposition, it is proper to say that the President did not recommend it, nor urge it upon the Senate. His Message, to-day, clearly shows that, if left to his action, no such recommendation will be made.

PACIFIC MAIL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day examined only one witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, Mr. W. S. King, Postmaster of the House of Representatives. The only thing learned was that Mr. King knew nothing of the corruption the committee is in search of. He explained fully his relations to Mr. Stockwell and to Mr. Irwin, the San Francisco manager of the company, but testified absolutely that he never received, either for himself or any other person, a cent of money on its account for use in Congress or otherwise; that his friendship for the subsidy measure was on its merits, and he had, when it was before Congress, urged its adoption briefly upon a few members, some of whose names he gave. It is probable that the committee is disappointed at this outcome in the case of Mr. King, as it had been led by the reports afloat to expect something different. But it proves, as usual, that common rumor is bad authority.

THE POMEROY CASE.

The Pomeroy investigation was closed to-day, and the committee will begin the preparation of its report, or rather the full discussion of the testimony which must precede the determination of the report, at once. Mr. Pomeroy made a statement under oath, this afternoon, and was cross-examined on his statement by members of the committee. His defense, as fully developed to-day, was in accordance with one of the published rumors that came from Kansas, that the $7,000 which York displayed in the joint convention was placed in his hands to carry to one Page, who lived in the same town, in accordance with a previous arrangement between Pomeroy, Page, and York, and that it was a subscription toward a national bank which Page, with Pomeroy's aid, wanted to put into operation. Mr. Page's own testimony was confirmatory of his statement in respect to the understanding between him and Pomeroy, that the money should be handed him through York. The fatal point in Mr. Pomeroy's defense is the insufficiency of the supporting testimony. York said he was paid the money for his vote. Pomeroy said it was handed York to hand another. There was no witness to the transaction. The circumstances of the delivery, such as the long interview late at night, the close approach of the election, the delivery of the $7,000 in two installments, instead of at one time, and besides the evidence, the prejudice of the public mind, are against Mr. Pomeroy's version and in favor of the truth of York's in the single point that the money was given him for his vote. So far as the conflict of testimony between York and Pomeroy is not substantiated on one side or the other, or rather against Mr. Pomeroy, the statement of the latter will be believed by Senators generally in determining their action, for Mr. Pomeroy has been known to them and regarded as a truthful man, and York, admitting the truth of his statement in its one essential point, is held to be infamous and untrustworthy. The report of the Committee cannot, of course, be anticipated.

THE COLLEGE LAND BILL.

The Senate spent eight hours yesterday, and four or five to-day, discussing, part of the time, what subject to bring before it for action, and the greater part in debate on the House amendment to the College Land bill, and as a result of it all, that bill has gone to a conference committee, by non-concurrence of the Senate in the amendment of the House. This action might have been taken Monday morning in five minutes, but the friends of the measure being in a large majority resolved to force it through by fighting off all amendments to the House substitute, and to run no risk of the loss of the bill by sending it back to the House. This rather disastrous resolve has probably cost them the bill for this session, as there is little prospect that any report of the Conference Committee can be pushed through both Houses this session. The action of the manager of the bill, Morrill, of Vermont, in forcing it into the last week of the session, with four or five appropriation bills pending, the pressing necessity of passing the Fisheries bill, and the Louisiana case urgently demanding action, is viewed unfavorably, and, as he took this responsibility, and fought every attempt or proposition to amend the bill to meet the views of those opposed to some of its provisions, the minority that has sat it out and forced those pressing it to yield at last, has quite as good reason for their action as ever any minority had in obstructing the plain and expressed will of a majority. Mr. Windom, Mr. Conkling, Mr. Morton, Mr. Stevenson, and three or four others constitute the active minority.

AN EXTRA SESSION IMPENDING.

The bill having been forced out of the way the Army Appropriation bill was taken up and is under discussion this evening with a probability of completion. There is now much danger of the failure of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and perhaps one or two others they cannot pass, unless the Senate exclude all other matters, and act on appropriation bills as fast as the committee has them prepared; otherwise, an extra session, in the latter part of June, will be inevitable. The President has given very positive expression to his disinclination to call an extra session for such a purpose before the latter part of June or the 1st of July.

THE SENATE CREDIT MOBILIER CASE.

Senator Morrill, of Maine, Chairman of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee, is engaged in preparing the report of that body, and will submit it for consideration to the committee to-morrow morning, when the members will vote on its conclusions. There are numerous reports afloat as to the decisions of the committee, but they are wholly unauthorized, as the members of the committee assert to-night. No decisions have yet been agreed on, and the report will not be made until Thursday morning.

DEPARTMENTAL POSTAGE.

The House Committee on Appropriations will have to prepare a bill making appropriations for the payment of postage on matters sent through the mails by the Government Departments. The estimates which the departments have submitted for the amounts each will need to defray the postage of matter which has been sent heretofore under franks are, in round numbers, for the Treasury Department, $500,000; War Department, $150,000; State Department, $80,000; Navy Department, $40,000, and Post-office Department, $100,000. The aggregate of the estimates of all the departments, except the Post-office Department, is about $1,000,000, and that increases the amount to more than $2,000,000.

EVENING SESSION OF THE SENATE.

At the evening session of the Senate last night, the Army Appropriation bill was passed with an amendment providing for new headstones at the graves in the National Cemeteries. The bill authorizing the construction of a railway drawbridge over the Genesee River, in Monroe County, New-York, was passed. The Utah bill was taken up, and the Senate then adjourned.

SOCIAL LIFE AT THE CAPITAL.

The first card reception of the French Minister and the Marquise De Noailles took place at their splendid residence to-night. There was a full representation of foreign Ministers, together with members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, and many other persons of distinction. There has never been a reception in this city of a more brilliant character in all its features. The night's festivities ended with a grand ball given by Col. Cake, the proprietor of Willard's Hotel, to his guests.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

More Railroad Bills Introduced—No Definite Action Taken.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—The Through Railroad bill was taken to the Senate this morning and referred to the Corporations Committee. A supplement to the Morris and Essex Railroad bill was introduced in the House, authorizing them to construct a road from the Boonton Branch to Paterson, and to construct their branches. Also, a bill to incorporate the Somerset and Atlantic Railroad, starting at a point at or near Sandy Hook, and running to some point in Somerset County, and from some other point in Monmouth County, near the ocean. Also, a bill to incorporate the Burlington and Atlantic Road, from Tuckerton to some point on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. The Controller's bill for the City of Newark creates some excitement. It has passed both Houses, and efforts are being made to reconsider it.

At the close of the afternoon session a bill was introduced in the House to incorporate the New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, originating in New-Brunswick, with a capital of $2,000,000; the road to run from the Delaware River, near Raven Rock, Hunterdon County, to the City of New-Brunswick, to a point within three miles of Rahway River.

The bill to incorporate the Philadelphia Railroad, introduced last session, with a capital of $10,000,000, to run a road from Camden to the Hudson River, was again introduced.

A bill to incorporate the Delaware and Atlantic Railway Company with a capital of $1,500,000 was introduced to construct a road from some point on the Delaware River at or near Frenchtown, in Hunterdon County, to some point near Sandy Hook, in Monmouth County, with power to build a viaduct to the middle of the Delaware.

No action was taken to-day on either of the two principal railroad bills.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A steam-boiler exploded on Monday night, in St. John, N. B., killing the engineer and seriously injuring the fireman.

Joseph Durham, aged twenty-two, committed suicide on Monday evening by hanging at Belair, Md. Love was the cause.

The old Maennerchor, in Philadelphia, celebrated Madi Gras last evening by a "grand carnival" at the Academy.

Hon. Charles M. Owen died at his residence in Stockbridge, Mass., on Monday, Feb. 24, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

The bonds of which Vice-President Colfax was robbed in Washington on Saturday, were recovered in Baltimore yesterday morning.

The recent Hebrew charity ball in Philadelphia cleared $7,920, which amount has been distributed among various Hebrew societies.

The Governor of Nebraska, yesterday, vetoed the bill providing for a new constitution, in a manner differing from that prescribed in the present constitution.

An order from the War Department prohibiting the payment of rent, or any allowance for quarters or fuel of officers' servants, until more specific legislation shall sanction it.

President Grant yesterday pardoned Chas. Howard and James Blanks, of Alabama, convicted of Kuklux outrages, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

The Coroner's jury in the Monroe-Snyder murder case has been reassembled by District-Attorney Moser, of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, to listen to newly-discovered evidence.

Hasson Lynch and John T. Abrams, citizens of Cecil County, Maryland, were killed by the 8½ A. M. train from Philadelphia yesterday, while walking on the track near North East, Md.

The Marshall House, at Alexandria, Va., where Col. Ellsworth was killed, at the commencement of the late war, was burned on Monday night. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

An inventory taken of the late Edwin Forrest's personal estate shows that he had property valued at $320,386; over $100,000 in securities, on deposit, stocks, &c.; jewelry, $4,071; paintings, $47,000, and 7,357 books.

John C. Loring, recently a Boston dry-goods trader, was arrested there yesterday, at the instance of H. B. Claflin & Co., of New-York, accused of obtaining credit to the amount of $30,000 by false representations.

It is authoritatively stated that the alleged counterfeiter, Hays, who was arrested at Cairo, Ill., last week, proves to be John Ogle, a noted counterfeiter, whose presence is invited at several places in the United States on similar charges.

Another inquest was commenced yesterday, at Yonkers, upon the body of Cummings, the conductor who was killed in the Hastings accident, and then adjourned till Thursday. A third woman claiming to be his wife put in an appearance to-day.

President Cheney, of Bates College, at Lewiston, Me., has secured in Boston a subscription of $100,000 for the benefit of the college. The subscription is on the condition that the friends of the college increase the sum to $200,000 within five years.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday: Currency, $3,765,069 04; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $29,950,000; coin, $65,556,243 70; including coin certificates, $22,882,500.

George Dorsey, a special mail carrier between Dunkirk and Huntingdon, in Calvert County, Maryland, was arrested on charge of embezzling registered letters. When arrested, Dorsey confessed the theft, and a portion of the stolen money was recovered.

A passenger-train on the Chicago and Alton Railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail Monday morning, near Towanda, Ill. One brakeman jumped from the train and was instantly killed. The engineer and fireman were badly bruised, but no passengers were injured.

George B. Heywood, a clerk in the Treasury, at Washington, attempted to commit suicide on Monday afternoon by pounding his head on the floor and cutting his throat. Excessive drinking is supposed to have been the cause of the act. Mr. Heywood is evidently insane, and was sent to the asylum.

A severe snow-storm, accompanied by heavy winds, prevailed south of Watertown, N. Y., for three days. The railroad trains are all blocked, only one train having reached there from the south up to yesterday, since Saturday last, and that had been twelve hours running ninety miles. The weather continues boisterous.

In the United States District Court of New-Hampshire, yesterday, an application was made by the Berdell Trustees of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad for the right to sell the equity of redemption, including the franchise and other property covered by the Berdell bonds. Hearing was assigned for March 12.

Loss of a Schooner in the Sound, with All Hands.

GREENPORT, Long Island, Feb. 25.—The schooner Surf, of Trenton, N. J., captain's name supposed to be Abbots, came ashore on the north side of Plum Island, on the night of the 21st, and went to pieces, all on board being drowned. Four bodies were recovered next morning. Coroner Skinner will hold an inquest to-morrow.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Condition of Affairs in the Spanish Capital—Elections for the New Assembly.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—The Federalists in this city are excited and threaten an outbreak. Precautions have been taken to prevent conflicts in the streets. All public buildings and many private houses in the discontented quarters of the city are occupied by the troops. Gen. Burgos is in command of the militia, and also has at his disposal the entire force of the guardians of the peace. The army is firm in its support of the Government. The measures to secure order have proved effective, and the city to-night presents its usual aspect of tranquillity.

The official Gazette announces the appointment of Gen. Pavia, who is recalled from the North, as Captain-General of Madrid, and Señor Estevines as Civil Governor of the city. Gen. Contreras has been appointed to the chief command in Catalonia, and Gen. Lagunero Military Governor of Barcelona.

Gen. Novillas will replace Pavia as Commander-in-Chief of the army in the Northern Provinces.

The preliminary elections for a new Assembly will probably be held on the 3d of March, but the Assembly will not meet until the 20th of April.

The Duchess de la Torre, wife of Marshal Serrano, has gone abroad.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The advices from Spain, received by leading bankers here, represent the prospect as gloomy, and say families are leaving the capital and principal cities.

A special dispatch to *La Liberté* from St. Jean de Luz, dated to-day, says there is a panic in Bilboa. Pampeluna is daily expected to fall into the power of the Carlists, and troops are hastening to reinforce the garrison.

A Ministerial Crisis in Spain—Election of a New Ministry by the Assembly.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—Gen. Cordoba, Minister of War, persists in his determination to resign his position in the Cabinet.

The Radical and Republican Deputies in the National Assembly, at separate meetings held last night, resolved to appoint committees, consisting of twenty persons each, who are also to appoint subcommittees, to report a plan for the settlement of the Ministerial crisis.

It is now probable that the Assembly will not be dissolved.

LATER.—The Ministerial crisis has terminated by the election to-day of the following Government by the National Assembly:

Figueras, for President of the Council, received 231 votes.

Castelar, Minister of State, 237 votes.

N. Salmeron, Minister of Justice, 220 votes.

Pi y Margall, Minister of the Interior, 226 votes.

Acosta, Minister of War, 149 votes.

Oreiro, Minister of Marine, 176 votes.

Tetuan, Minister of Finance, 169 votes.

Chao, Minister of Public Works, 172 votes.

Serna, Minister of the Colonies, 173 votes.

After the newly-elected Ministers had taken their seats, Señor Figueras addressed the Assembly. He declared that there would be no change whatever in the programme of the Government.

Rumored Carlist Movement on Madrid—Recognition Making no Progress.

LONDON, Feb. 26—6 o'clock A. M.—It is rumored that Gen. Seballo, the Carlist leader, is marching on Madrid with four battalions.

Foreign men-of-war are cruising off the Spanish coasts to protect the subjects of their respective governments.

Italy, Austria, and the majority of the European Powers maintain semi-official relations with Spain pending the formation of a regular government.

Russia is not disposed to recognize in any manner the present government.

Movements of the King of Portugal

LISBON, Feb. 25.—The King of Portugal and Amadeus yesterday visited the iron-clad Minotaur, the flag-ship of the British squadron, and lunched with Admiral Hornby.

The Roumanian Chambers.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 25.—The Chambers, under a demand from the Government for immediate action, have passed a bill authorizing the establishment of political agents at Rome and Washington.

A Self-Appointed Ambassador Come to Grief.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.—Abdul Rahman, who attempted to go to St. Petersburg on a self-appointed mission, has been brought back to Tashkend. His allowance has been reduced, and his partisans have abandoned him.

THE COAL FAMINE.

The Supply and Prices in England—The Strikes and Their Results.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1873.

Although coal continues at pretty much the same price as last week—that is, fifty shillings per ton for the best domestic coal, as sold to the public—the pinch of the famine is more severely felt. Householders who were taken by surprise, are at their last scuttle-full, and everybody is trying to reduce the consumption of coal as much as possible, by mixing the coal with coke, or artificial fuel, or by putting bricks or fire-balls in the grate, to economize space. It is not merely that coals are keeping dear—they are scarce, too, and not readily to be obtained from the dealers, even by those who are willing or can afford to pay for them. The whole trade is, for the moment, in quite a disorganized condition. It seems it is not usual for the London dealers to keep large stocks of coal on hand. Coal is a bulky commodity to store, and every inch of ground costs so much in town, that the dealers try to sell off their supplies as fast as possible out of the ships or railway trucks. The dealers are, therefore, quite as much at the mercy of the coal-owners and their men as the general public, and hardly know what to do. They are afraid to buy a large quantity of coal at present prices, lest the active working of the mines should suddenly be resumed, or lest the combination of owners to keep up prices should break down. There can be no doubt that the present scarcity is, to some extent, due to a "corner." The men will not work more than a few hours a day—that is, those of them who are willing to work at all, for the strikes cover a large area—and their working days seldom exceed more than three or four a week at the outside. The coal-owners, however, are quite prepared—for the present, at any rate—to fall in with this system, as it enables them to demand high prices for their coal, and they have come to a sort of understanding among themselves to make the most of the situation. In speaking of owners it must not be forgotten that there are lessees as well as absolute owners, and that it depends very much on the length of a man's lease whether he wants to work fast or slow. If he has a long lease to run, he will have an opportunity of reaping the advantages of the latter plan; but if his lease is running out, he will naturally be anxious to turn out as much coal as possible. There is thus a diversity of interests among owners and lessees, and if it were left to them, to decide whether or not a brisk rate of production should be kept up, I believe the vote of the majority would be against a limitation of the supply, except on an emergency. But at present they are all, more or less, in the hands of their men. It is the men who are keeping down the out-put, and the masters are only taking advantage of it. There is a unionist monopoly, and on the top of it a coal-owners' corner. And the corner is likely to last till the men give way. The great Welsh strike shows no symptoms of coming to an end. The men are evidently getting tired of it, but they do not see their way to a compromise that would preserve the dignity of the union; and the unionist leaders are very powerful, and have this great body of men completely under their influence. A few weeks ago one of the members threw out a suggestion about "double-shifts," but at first the men would not listen to it. Now, it is the men who have adopted this proposal, and it is the turn of the members to fight shy of it. The truth is that the men have offered to go back to work on the "double-shift" system, only for the purpose of getting some of the mines open, and earning money to help the union, without having any intention of adhering to the arrangement. Indeed some of them have confessed that as soon as they saw their chance they would insist on a return to the old ways. In the region of Merthyr Tydvil not a stroke of work has been done by 60,000 men since Dec. 28—in other words, there has been a loss of nearly half a million of money, which would otherwise have been distributed in wages. The union has paid out scarcely more than twenty thousand pounds, so that the total deficit can be easily ascertained. The shop-keepers in the district have suffered fearfully. They have not only found their receipts suddenly cease, but they have to furnish goods on credit, for which it is highly improbable they will ever get paid, and to subscribe to the relief fund for the men on strike. A large share of the local rates also fall on this class, and the rates will be heavily increased by the destitution consequent upon the strike.

F. H. J.

SHROVE TUESDAY.

New-Orleans Mardi Gras.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—The procession of the King of the Carnival, which commenced moving at 1 o'clock, was very large. It comprised three battalions, one of Egyptians, one of Arabs—the King's Own—and another of Mamaelukes; the Royal Navy, consisting of the yachts of the Crescent City Yacht Club mounted on trucks; and a tremendous crowd of miscellaneous maskers, with all kinds of devices and tricks of the guild. It was two hours in passing. The streets were literally jammed with people from all parts of the country. The carnival procession was a grand success, and will no doubt be repeated on a still larger scale next year.

The Mystic Krewe of Comus paraded in the evening. It was the finest display they have ever yet given, consisting of more than 200 figures, all in the most elaborate and artistic costumes. The subject was Darwin's *Origin of the Species*, and the missing links in the chain of natural selection. The pageant began with the zoophytes sponge and ended with the gorilla. The representations were admirable, having been prepared in Europe at large outlay.

All along the line of march the balconies were brilliantly lighted and decorated. The St. Charles Hotel and City Hall were splendidly illuminated, as were also many other of the principal buildings, including the newspaper offices. Both the carnival and Mystic Krewe people gave large balls to-night, the former at Exposition Hall, and the latter at the Varieties Theatre. The invitations were distributed mysteriously, as usual. The attendance at both places was unusually large and brilliant. There are thousands of strangers in the City, and the hotels are overflowing. The proprietors of the St. Charles Hotel chartered several large river steamers to furnish sleeping facilities for their guests. There are more than fifty river steamers at the levee, between St. Louis and Girod streets. Thirty boats are advertised to leave to-morrow.

Mardi Gras at Memphis—The King of Misrule.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 25.—Notwithstanding the sleet and snow of last night, and the unpropitious state of the weather to-day, the carnival has proven a grand success, and surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the leading spirits in the movement. Business was entirely suspended, every department obeying the mandates of the King of Misrule to do so. Throughout the morning the streets were filled with maskers personating everything above the ground and many things beneath it. In the afternoon King Momus, attended by thousands of his trusty subjects, paraded the streets in magnificent costumes, mounted, in various vehicles, and on foot. The streets were lined with spectators. To-night His Sublime Highness Auro, Commander of Memphis, had a grand procession, the streets being lighted with calcium and parti-colored lights to show off the pageant, which was an illustration of ornithology, from incubation to full-fledged aristocratic birds, with their beaks dipped in bins labeled "Credit Mobilier." To-night the carnival closes, with tableaux, masquerades, and balls, at various halls and the new Memphis Theatre. Throughout the day not a single disturbance occurred to mar the festivities.

THE MODOCS.

Fair Prospect for a Peaceful Adjustment of the Difficulty.

FAIRCHILD'S RANCHE, Feb. 21, via YREKA, Cal., Feb. 24.—Both Whittle's squaw Matilda and the Modoc squaw Artenie returned this evening from Capt. Jack's head-quarters in the lava beds. They report that they had a talk with Sconchin's brother, an old buck who figured in the war of 1852. He appeared to be recognized by the other bucks as being in authority, as they all sat round, listened and grunted approval at his remarks. He said he wanted to see the white men and talk; they did not want any more fight.

Capt. Jack said he wanted to talk; he was a chief, but appeared jealous of the position taken by John Sconchin, who has got the control of the majority of the tribe.

The squaw Matilda says they were all in a good humor, and appeared anxious for peace.

A messenger will be sent in to-morrow to arrange for a meeting between the Indians and the Commissioners.

FAIRCHILD'S RANCHE, Feb. 23,
Via YREKA, Cal., Feb. 25.

Bob Whittle and his squaw Matilda returned again at 11 o'clock last night, bringing with them a Modoc Indian called Dave. Wittle states that Capt. Jack is still chief, and that he is anxious to talk with Fairchild, Steele, or Rosborough, or some friends. He does not know the men on the Commission, whether they have good hearts or not. The Indian Dave returns this afternoon to Jack's camp with the message that Fairchild, Whittle, and two squaws will meet them to-morrow and arrange for a meeting.

The Daniel Clarke Will Suit—Mrs. Gaines Still Hopeful.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 25.—The case of Joseph Fuentes against Myra Clarke Gaines, in the Supreme Court, was, on appeal from the Second District Court of the Parish of New-Orleans, which revoked and declared invalid the will probated in 1850, as the will of Daniel Clarke, of 1813, the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of the lower court. Upon this suit hinges the famous Gaines cases, under which Mrs. Gaines claims a large portion of the real estate in this city. Mrs. Gaines expresses strong hopes, however, of final success.

Severe Snow-Storm in Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 25.—The severest snow-storm known here in ten years occurred last night. The snow in the streets to-day is eighteen inches deep on the level. Great anxiety is felt concerning the condition of the mining towns and camps in the Wasatch district. All the local railway trains are late, but there is no blockade. The Union Pacific Railroad trains are on time to Green River, and thence to Ogden there is but three hours detention. The Central Pacific trains are on time.

LIFE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Murder of Senator John W. Stephens—A Terrible Scene—Shall His Assassins Be Amnestied?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 25.—The Amnesty bill came up in the House to-day, and was discussed to adjournment. Messrs. Watson and Morrison, Democrats, spoke in favor of the bill. Messrs. Marler and Bryan, of Alleghany, Democrats, opposed the bill upon the ground that it would encourage crime, retard immigration and capital, and provoke bad blood throughout the State. Mr. Bowman, Republican, made an earnest, dispassionate appeal to the House not to pass the bill. He read from the Amnesty act, passed in 1786 by the Legislature, at Hillsboro, which contained a proviso that persons guilty of willful and deliberate murder should not receive amnesty and pardon. He also referred to the hanging of Wyatt, an outlaw, on the Court-house green in the town of Graham; he then related from the sworn evidence of one of the parties present the particulars of the murder of Senator John W. Stephens, of Caswell, which occurred in June, 1870; and that warrants had been issued for the guilty parties. He stated that a public Democratic meeting was in progress in the court-house at Yanceyville, the county seat of Caswell; that Stephens was in attendance on that meeting; that a prominent Democrat of Caswell approached Stephens with a smile, and asked him to go down-stairs with him. Stephens assented, and they went into a room formerly occupied by the Clerk of the Court of Equity; that as soon as they entered the room the door was locked; that there were in the room eight white men and one negro. Stephens was surprised to find the room full of men, and was struck with horror when a rope, fixed as a lasso, was thrown over his neck from behind, and he was told by the spokesman of the Kuklux crowd that he must renounce his Republican principles, leave the country, or die. Stephens said he would not give up his Republican principles; that he believed they were right, and that the Republic would prosper if they were carried out; that he could not leave the country and State, because his all was there; that the colored people looked upon him as a leader, that they depended on him, and that he could not desert them. Stephens was then told that he must die. He then asked to be allowed to take a last look from the window of the office, at his home and any of his family that might be in view. The request was granted, and when Stephens stepped to the window he beheld his little home and his two little children playing in front of his house. He was then thrown down on a table, two of the Kuklux holding his arms. The rope was ordered to be drawn tighter, and the negro was ordered to get a bucket to catch the blood. This done, one of the crowd severed the jugular vein, the negro caught the blood in the bucket, and Stephens was dead. His body was laid on a pile of wood in the room, and the murderers went up-stairs, took part in the meeting, and stamped and applauded Democratic speeches.

Mr. Bowman was asked if he made this statement of his own knowledge. He replied that he was in possession of the sworn evidence of one of the parties who was present and assisted at the murder; that the statement was made and sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths and to issue warrants of arrest.

This information fell like a bomb-shell from a battery in ambush. The Democrats were astounded; a death-like stillness pervaded the House, and at the conclusion of Mr. Bowman's speech the House adjourned.

Since the Amnesty bill passed the Senate, the Kuklux of Alamance County have been raiding and committing outrages again. About two weeks ago a number of these midnight assassins went, in the night-time, to the house of Alexander Russell, a peaceable, honest citizen of Alamance County, and assaulted and stabbed him severely. On Sunday night, the 16th inst., a party of disguised men went to the house of a negro woman living on the land of J. W. Stockard, in Alamance County, and with their pistols and threats to kill, drove the inmates of the house from the premises. The screams of the woman aroused Stockard, who went to the scene of outrage, and upon remonstrating with the crowd, he was told he would be killed if he interfered with them.

Other outrages of a similar character to these have been committed in Alamance County during the last month. To prove that these outrages actually took place, I have only to say that I have seen the Superior Court Clerk of Alamance County, who informs me that the Superior Court was in session in that county, and that true bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury against the parties who stabbed Russell and outraged the colored woman on Stockard's land. Such is the effect of the passage of the bill through the Senate.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen since Monday night over the Middle and Eastern States, and the highest pressure now extends from the upper lakes to the South Atlantic coast. Light and fresh north-west winds prevail from the lower lakes to the Atlantic; light winds and calms in the South Atlantic States. Cloudy weather has prevailed over the lower lake region and St. Lawrence Valley; clear weather on the immediate Atlantic coast. The barometer has fallen decidedly from Texas northward to Manitoba. South and east winds, with occasional light rain, have prevailed in the Western Gulf States; north and east winds, with increasing cloudiness, from Missouri to the upper lakes; south-east winds, with snow, in the extreme North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For Wednesday in New-England, light wind, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather; for the Middle and South Atlantic States easterly winds, rising temperature, and increasing cloudiness; the barometer will continue to fall throughout the Mississippi Valley, with south-east winds, cloudy weather, and possibly light rains in the Gulf States; north-east winds and cloudy weather from the Ohio Valley to the upper lakes, with threatening weather and rain or snow to the westward.

Sentence of a Forger.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 25.—Robert K. Hubbell was convicted of forgery, to-day, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. He represented that he was the son of a buyer for Hamlin, Hull & Co., of Chicago, and obtained from Mr. J. A. Farman, of this city, $200 upon what he presented as his father's draft. He indorsed the draft, and received a check, which he drew. He was captured, after a chase, and $195 of the money was recovered.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

MONDAY, Feb. 17.

Washington is coming to be a great point for suicides—physical, as well as moral. The papers of this morning have a horrible story of the self-destruction of a poor German—cause, unknown; instrument, a shoe-knife. Only a few days ago we had a sensation story of a fair girl, who drowned herself in the Potomac, for love—and a short time previous, our community was shocked by the suicide of an ex-Confederate officer, crazed with poverty and anxiety. This suicide followed an attempt to murder his wife and child. A few weeks ago, our police authorities had in hand something which presented the appearance of a murder of the darkest dye, but which for lack of positive evidence, was set down as "a mystery." A man was found dead in the sanctuary of his own home, lying on the floor, near his bed. As he had been dead some hours, and his wife professed to have known nothing of his condition till morning, and they were known to live unhappily together, ungenerous suspicions were aroused against her. One theory was that she had unintentionally smothered him while in his drunken sleep, by laying a pillow over his face and reclining rather heavily upon it in a profound slumber, of like character to his own. Another theory was that she had deliberately sat on him, in advance of the coroner. Women are laying claim to so many offices nowadays. Let us hope it was not so "horrible and awfu'" an affair as the reporters would make out. One of the witnesses, an Irish lady, residing in the same tenement, indeed apartment, for she seems to have been allied to the deceased by a sort of Mormon-atic marriage, testified that on the last night of the somewhat turbulent and unsatisfactory life of the departed, they were all three engaged in an animated discussion on the Bible and ancient history, and that the heat of the argument caused thirst, and thirst impelled to drink, and drink brought oblivion and death. These polemical disputations are always perilous. We thought, for a time that this Schaffer case would be a pendant to your Scheffiin affair; but we find that we have not yet attained to metropolitan dignity in the matter of homicides. Murder here has not yet risen to a fine art. This is not the place for the fine arts to flourish, but in investigations we can beat the world. Our jail is comfortably full of criminals, but not overcrowded with murderers, as yours are. Is it not time you put up some temporary accommodations outside—say in the jail-yard—or established some of your pensioners in the interior of the State, or on the Hudson, for life? Is it not time to temper mercy with a little justice?

It does seem that fatal misunderstandings in the domestic circle are becoming alarmingly frequent. Incompatibility is growing spasmodic and violent. Our Puritan fathers allowed a man to beat his wife with "a stick no bigger than his thumb," which was moderate and merciful, for of course discipline must be kept up; but such is the spread of irreligion, and so rebellious has woman grown under the influence of this suffrage agitation, that a modern husband feels justified in seizing a club, a hatchet, a stove-lid, or any other handy little article to assert his supremacy over a refractory spouse, sometimes disciplining her to death in less than five minutes. Of course sober and prudent men do not carry their authority to such fatal extremes. Western papers have lately been enlivened by the story of a religious man, who has taken to beating his wife at times when she is particularly defenseless—while in her bath, or in her bed. I am told there used to be employed in the Coast Survey, opposite us, an odd little monster, without arms, who yet performed the duties of a messenger, going back and forth, with a letter-bag fastened about his neck. This armless Quilp, strangely enough, had a wife, good, as wives go, but occasionally giving him some trouble and requiring some discipline. It seems Providence never leaves a poor unfortunate utterly without resource, and this man managed to keep his better two-thirds in proper subjection by adopting the favorite African mode of attack and defense, known as butting. Persistent and pitiless, he used to drive her about the house, up-stairs and down, with his prone, avenging caput, until his sovereign wrath was appeased. His neck grew thick and strong with exercise; there was no hair on the top of his head. Sometimes he would get the poor little woman behind the door, and jam it against her until she was subdued and ready to cry *jam satis!*

The daughters of the late Mr. George Catlin have memorialized Congress to appoint a committee to negotiate the purchase of their father's collection of Indian portraits and cartoons. It seems that this artist painted, during the thirty or forty years that he spent in the wild West, some 1,200 Indian pictures, 750 of which his daughters now offer to the Government for the sum of $65,000, which, at the rate Indians generally cost us, is certainly cheap, and is also small pay for the painter's ill-spent life. Seriously, Congress ought to purchase this unique collection of paintings, which, if not exactly treasures of art, have a certain historical and ethnological value. In the future days when fate and fire-water shall have done their work, and the wrongs and barbarities of the red man are alike forgotten; when it will be difficult to find even enough Apaches and Kiowas to form a respectable delegation to tote on to Washington, these pictures will be invested with a rare romantic interest. Some legislators, I find, object to their purchase, because the subjects are "so ugly, such monsters." That is so, but it is late in the day of our art investments to urge that objection. There are, it is true, a great number of the painted savages, but we can put them on a reservation somewhere, and they are good Indians—being mostly dead.

They say that Mr. Butler is getting ready a broadside to pour into the civil service. Let it come. If the system is not iron-clad and Butler bomb-proof, let us see what its weak points are. If there is any humbug about the reform, let it be unmasked. I, for one, am strongly inclined to think that the commission who got up the system of interrogatories were not mediums, through whom spoke Solomon, and Jefferson, and Franklin—men who knew men and things—but rather of your Dominie Sampsons, Dryasdusts, and Ichabod Cranes—men who knew only books. Some of the questions propounded are absurdly pedagogic. The candidates are examined in branches of studies which can have no possible relation to their official duties. It follows that only very young gentlemen and ladies, fresh from schools where a little of everything is taught, can pass muster; but occasionally such as these are tripped up, as for instance, one young lady, by the question "Why does the Chief-Justice preside at the impeachment trial of a President?" and another by "Who settled New-York?" she answered, "The Dutch." The true answer was "The Dutch from Holland." Some of the very best old clerks and copyists in the Treasury are afraid to compete for promotion, and must see boys and girls put over their heads. An eminent leader in Congress says: "I could not pass one of those competitive examinations, but I think my young son could."

I am not sorry to see fresh young girls in the departments—it is a pretty sight—but I like better to know that Government is giving employment to widows, with children to support, and old maids with other people's children to support. A friend coming out of the building one day, and walking behind a couple of fair young Treasury girls, overheard a fragment of conversation. "He is so nice! He says, you know, that he don't want any old ladies at his receptions, but only young and pretty ones." It did not appear who that gay Lothario of the Cabinet was—I hope not Mr. Boutwell—but I am glad the girls are able to go to pleasant receptions, and I hope they can dress charmingly, and have no end of beaux and bouquets, but there are, in that Treasury building, women who are supporting families of from three to six persons, on $75 a month. I do not think these employes frequent receptions much. There is in one of the bureaus there a child of fourteen, hired by the day, who, on less than $25 a month, supports herself and her brother, a man grown, but totally blind. I imagine *she* does not spend much on bouquets.

It seems that, under the present system, middle-aged women, whatever their worth or their wants, are likely to be crowded out of the departments by young ladies, fresh from school examinations, with a few facts of the latest astronomical discoveries, the latest geographical boundaries, and the latest system of orthography afloat on the surface of their care-free, inexperienced minds. It is impossible that these can be as faithful in their work as the mature women whom they supersede. With the male clerks it is very much the same. The new system, when inexorably carried out, often works great injustice, substituting superficial acquirements for capacity, quickness for accuracy, the glibness of a country school-master for the trained observation and executive ability of a clerk of the old school, who has ascended regularly, and been content to ascend, grade by grade, to a position of responsibility and honor. The Commissioner of Patents, in his report, speaks proudly of his efforts to "infuse young blood" into his particular bureau. This young blood, or these young bloods, will hardly give to the service the dignity and real force it loses by the dismissal of old and well-tried clerks and examiners. A young man subject to the dissipations and distractions of society at the capital, can hardly give his whole mind, modest donation though it would be, to his business. The few old men now in the departments are sobered down to their work, and fitted for it. They know how to "make haste slowly," and really love their tread-mill life. Let them remain there while they can decently discharge their duties, or until the Government is magnanimous—no, just—enough to pension them off. To remove them now is cruelty; to degrade them is inhumanity.

I am told that in the Interior, called by the irreverent "the Ohio Asylum," women are not allowed to compete for regular clerkships. Many women really performing the work of clerks, are rated as mere copyists, and paid only the lowest salaries. Bills and amendments to bills have passed both Houses, which seemed to establish their right to equal pay for equal services, but the "word of promise is kept to the ear to be broken to the hope." If some positive legislation could be effected securing a higher rate of remuneration to the women clerks, (call them copyists or employes, if you will,) and fair chances for promotion, it would reflect honor on the Forty-second Congress, and cover a multitude of its sins. The President would favor such a measure, as a matter of course. A man who has a good woman for a wife and understands and respects her, understands and respects all good women. A man who has children, whom he tenderly loves and cares for, feels for fatherless children, dependent on toiling mothers. It is certainly time that a more decided step in the direction of justice and equal rights should be taken by our great, small, munificent, mean Government. Uncle Samuel has spared on his nieces to spend on his nephews long enough. I heard, while in California, a little story, to this effect: A certain pious old lady lay for a long time ill with a complication of desperate diseases, and prayers on her behalf were requested in the Wednesday evening prayer-meetings of her church. It was again and again stated that she was very low, and toward the last that she was only kept alive by eating the tenderest squabs, delicately broiled. She required about three a day, and all the young pigeons in the neighborhood seemed likely to be immolated on the altar of her precarious existence. One evening after the usual solemn request had been made, followed by the usual statement in regard to the poor lady's diet, a plain-spoken deacon arose and said: "Brethren, we have long been importuning the Lord to restore our good sister to health, but it don't seem to be His will, so I move that we intermit these prayers and give the squabs a show."

The reputation of the Republican Party for economy has been very tenderly nursed as a virtuous and respectable thing, but a complication of diseases in the form of "Rings," subsidies, land grants, increase of Congressional salaries, board of public works' enterprises have been too much for its delicate constitution. It is only kept alive by this pitiful parsimony of cheapening the labor of women. Let it go, brethren. It is past praying for. Give the squabs a show.

The Alleged Lottery Sale on Broadway.

A case came before Judge Harden, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, involving the question whether the sale of concert-tickets, as carried on at a certain store in Broadway, was or was not a violation of the statute against lotteries in this State. The matter came before the court on a return to a writ of habeas corpus sued out on behalf of Morris Jones, one of the parties connected with the concern, and who had been committed by a Police Justice on a charge of violating the law.

Counsel, on behalf of the prisoner, claimed that the testimony taken before the magistrate, while it might have shown other persons in the concern to have done some acts in relation to numbers hung against the wall of the store, all that appeared against his client was the sale of a concert ticket for $1, and such act could not be held to be a violation of the law.

Judge Harden held that the sale of the concert ticket, standing alone, would not constitute a violation of the Lottery laws; but such sale, taken in connection with the acts of other parties in the presence of, and with the apparent assent of the seller, together with all the surrounding circumstances, seemed sufficient to bring the case within the meaning of the statute. The writ was therefore dismissed, and the prisoner remanded.

Business at the Special Sessions.

At the Special Sessions yesterday, Charles E. Carman, No. 230 West Forty-seventh-street, was arraigned on two charges brought by Mr. Bergh, of cock-fighting and rat-killing. The Court fined the defendant $50 on one charge, and suspended sentence in the other. Dwight Simmons, a truck-driver, charged with pretending to be a conductor, and collecting fares from passengers on the Twenty-third-street cars, was sent to City Prison for twenty days. A number of juvenile pickpockets, aged from nine to thirteen years, arrested on Broadway, were convicted and sent to the school-ship.

THE CHARTER.

Full Text of the Resolutions Adopted at the Meeting Last Night.

The following are the series of resolutions offered and adopted at the Cooper Institute meeting last evening:

1. *Resolved*, That the non-partisan, unselfish and intelligent public sentiment of this City, which gave the Press courage and strength for its great exposure of official infidelity, which created and armed with power the Committee of Seventy, which defeated the intrigues of partisanship, and secured the best results in the late Municipal elections, which, discarding all mere party considerations, demands a charter for New-York, framed with supreme regard to its permanent prosperity, is the sentiment which has summoned us here to-night, and affirming our convictions that nothing but this sentiment upheld and extended in this City, can save our municipal affairs from utter perdition, we declare our firm determination so to uphold this higher public opinion against every solicitation of demagogism, against every scheme of mercenary intrigue, against all the greed, cunning, and arrogance of personal ambition, against every measure of party aggrandizement by whatever party promoted.

2. *Resolved*, That the higher public opinion in our politics, and especially in our City affairs, which in its organized form has demonstrated its high capacity for public usefulness, which is already a controlling influence with the ablest public journals and the worthiest men of every school of politics, is destined to remain a permanent and mighty force which no party can safely disregard, and which cannot fail to gain strength from every punishment of official dishonesty and every reform in our political methods.

3. *Resolved*, That we regard the question of the theory and form of a City government as one of principle and policy upon which a party may properly take its stand and stake its reputation, but we denounce as essentially dishonest and as utterly ruinous to any party placing reliance on the better public sentiment, every attempt to use the machinery of municipal administration to persuade or coerce elections.

We declare it to be no longer practicable, and we rejoice that it has become impossible in this City for any party to so use public patronage, financial disbursements, or official cunning and favoritism, as to control the popular vote, and therefore we condemn every attempt of that nature, not merely as an outrage upon public right and an element of political corruption, but as an evidence of unworthy leadership and suicidal blindness in the respective parties to which we belong.

4. *Resolved*, That no party can retain its hold upon public respect or long retain power after it has so yielded to the dictation of cliques or of designing men, as thereby to alienate the confidence of those in its ranks, most worthy to be its leaders, nor can either party or any public man gain public confidence by resorting to intrigue and unfounded demands and charges at a time when public affairs demand the honest and unselfish co-operation of the able men of all parties.

5. *Resolved*, That we condemn as utterly unworthy those claiming to be leaders in either party, and as inconsistent with public duty, all influences and schemes for making the provisions of the charter subservient to the end of keeping or placing certain men in office, and we invoke that full and fearless expression of public opinion which shall make persons promoting such schemes ashamed to appear among honorable citizens.

6. *Resolved*, That while finding several important provisions in the proposed charter to condemn, we also find much in connection with it to approve. We bear testimony to the fact that citizens have been afforded fair opportunities for public hearings and discussions before the committees of the Legislature. That the various provisions for publicity of proceedings for exposing official delinquency for such continuity of tenure as will command better capacity and create a sense of responsibility to public opinion, for making the right of removal dependent to some extent on real disqualification, for avoiding too numerous elective officers so far as they are adequate for their apparent purpose, deserve our support, and contribute much to make the pending charter better than its predecessors. But,

7. *Resolved*, That the following provisions of the charter call for our unqualified condemnation:

1. The method of appointments, according to which the Mayor is deprived of his legitimate influence and appropriate function as the chief executive officer, and in a contingency which betrays a partisan aim and spirit, is expected to take his seat in the Board of Aldermen with only the single vote of a member of that body. And the amendment of this method, conceived in the same spirit, according to which the duty of nomination is given to the Aldermen, and of confirmation to the Mayor. We demand that the power of nomination be given to the Mayor, and of confirmation to the Aldermen; that both shall exercise their authority in the spirit of these resolutions, and that public opinion be trusted to shame and utterly crush such officers in case of any obstinate refusal to perform a public duty.

2. We condemn the provisions requiring the assent of the Aldermen to a removal of a head of department; we insist that no such officers be removed until after a fair opportunity to be heard as to causes which have been assigned, in writing. We demand that habitual neglect and inefficiency in the discharge of official duty be treated as an adequate cause for such removal, and declare that without such right of removal the long tenures of office provided for are not justifiable.

3. For the same reasons we condemn the provisions under which chiefs of bureaus and regular clerks may be removed before any causes of removal are assigned, and without the slightest opportunity for explanation. We declare that such provisions will keep the most worthy applicants from such places, and will favor partisan appointments and removals, even if they are not intended for that purpose. As Democrats, we desire this application of the principle of civil service reform, and as Republicans, we call upon the Republican Legislature to enforce the same honest and saintary methods in the City Hall which the Republican President is enforcing in the City Custom-house, and we call upon those whom the President has promoted to explain, if they can, why they repudiate the principle of that great national reform which the President inaugurated and sustains. We demand, also, that some test of personal fitness be required of every person seeking a clerkship under the City government.

4. We demand that efficiency, simplicity, and economy be at the same time secured by uniting the Department of Public Buildings with the Fire Department.

5. We declare the vast and varied powers given to the Controller, so often calling for the exercise of judicial judgment, too great to be conferred upon any one officer. We demand that a Finance Department be created, of which the Controller shall be the President and chief executive officer, which department shall also have the duties of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that there be two or more members, with classified terms of office; so that theft and injustice may be less easy; so that personal peculiarities may not prevail; so that the City may not be suddenly left with no experience at the head of that great and most responsible branch of its business.

6. We demand that the Counsel to the Corporation, and the Public Administrator shall be appointed by some judicial authority, and for a longer term, so that the rules of law, and the principles of justice, which alone such officers should apply, shall not continue to be bartered in party caucuses and conventions.

7. We condemn as dangerous to any party which shall enact them, the provisions of the forty-eighth section, under which the Board of Police may institute examinations, with no limits as to subject, person, or time, save its own rules and regulations, and also the provisions of the sixty-ninth section, by which authority appears to be given to the Superintendent of Police to keep under his control a band of spies, whose doings and character none but that officer is to know. And we demand that nothing in regard to police affairs shall be beyond the knowledge and responsibility of the Police Commissioners.

8. We demand for the Board of Health, which must maintain a constant struggle in very numerous suits in the courts with the criminal and lawless classes, the authority to select its attorney at a moderate salary.

9. We condemn as unsafe the provisions of the ninety-fourth section, providing that the same member of a board may be both its Treasurer and its President.

10. We condemn the suspicious omission from the 114th section of that part of the amendment proposed by the Committee of Seventy, and contained in the laws of 1865 and 1866, under which private citizens, as well as Municipal officers, may institute an inquiry into official abuses. We demand that those out of office shall under proper limitations have this right, so that it shall not be possible for those in office, controlled by party policy or by the fears of common delinquency, to prevent all summary investigation.

11. That while we regard provisions like those of the 117th section, by which the ordinary discussion of the tax levy and expenditures of the City are taken from the legislative branch and given to a few high officers, as at best a very extreme measure, and, perhaps, as dangerous, as it is opposed to principle and precedent; we must utterly condemn it, unless made more safe by that opportunity for a public hearing on the part of citizens before the Board of Apportionment proposed by the Committee of Seventy, and also by some stringent provisions for the punishment of any dereliction of duty on the part of members of said board.

12. We regard as unwise the provision by which the Aldermen annually elected are to be the representatives of the majority alone, and we call for some provision by which those in the minority may secure a representation as far as possible proportioned to their numbers.

13. And lastly, we utterly condemn the provisions for conferring such varied and extensive powers upon a single person as Commissioner of Public Works.

The infamous origin of that department, the common belief that it was originally placed in the sole power of one great knave to aid that stupendous robbery of the public treasury which covers with suspicion everything connected with its name, give increased force to every ordinary reason of safety and principle which demands two or more commissioners at the head of such a department. We declare these reasons to be clear, decisive, and overwhelming. We call upon the Legislature to provide several commissioners for this great department, which disburses so many millions of dollars and may influence so many thousands of votes.

As Democrats, we demand that a partisan of inferior qualifications shall not be allowed to have a sole power which the greatest personal capacity and worth in our City could hardly with safety be trusted with.

As Republicans, we call upon the party in power not to commit the stupendous folly which has hastened one party to defeat, by perpetuating a false method, so suspicious in the public mind that a single commissioner will stand at once condemned beyond all possibility of redemption.

We declare our conviction that, so clear is the need of more than one commissioner, so deep is the belief that others would not be denied for any honest reasons, so general is the suspicion caused by the giving of additional powers to this department, since the proposed charter was first presented at Albany, that nothing short of organizing this department with several commissioners, on the same principles as the other departments, can arrest the prevalence in the highest quarters of suspicions of partisanship, fraud and corruption, alike dishonorable to the party, its leaders and to the Legislature.

8. *Resolved*, That in view of these considerations, and especially of the changes made in the proposed charter since any public hearing as to its provisions, a committee of ten be appointed by the Chair to proceed to Albany and ask a further hearing before the committee of the Senate upon the matters referred to in these resolutions.

The Disturbance at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Feb. 25.—The disturbance here, yesterday, was not of the serious character which has been reported. The crowd in Market Hall was large and boisterous, and neither of the candidates could obtain a hearing on the hustings. They adjourned to private houses, and addressed their supporters without further interference. Nobody was killed, and only one man was seriously hurt.

THE POMEROY CASE.

More Testimony for the Defense—Dr. Roerbacher—Statement of Senator Pomeroy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Pomeroy Investigation Committee met at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Simpson said Mr. Roerbacher had been here this morning, but that he was not now present; he desired that he might be sent for.

The Sergeant-at-arms was called, and dispatched in search of the witness.

John J. Murphy was sworn and examined by Mr. Simpson—Was at Topeka for two weeks during the Senatorial canvass; Pomeroy told witness to come to his room with Bond at 12 o'clock at night; Bond was sick and did not go; met Pomeroy the next day; Pomeroy told him to use his influence to get Bond's vote; told Bond that he could get an office or some money if he would vote for Pomeroy; did not tell him to offer office or money, simply told him to use his influence, and that he (Pomeroy) would do the best he could for him; witness formed the opinion from that remark that Pomeroy would pay for Bond's vote.

By Mr. Horton—Pomeroy never gave witness authority to offer money to Bond or any one else.

As Mr. Murphy left the stand, Dr. Roerbacher entered the room, and was immediately called by Mr. Simpson. He testified that his seat in the Kansas Legislature was contested by his opponent. The Committee on Elections reported against him on the ground that illegal votes had been polled; his opponent having taken evidence, he having taken none, relying upon the informality of the proceedings, he was voted out of his seat; had frequent conversations with Pomeroy; on one occasion Pomeroy said to witness that he had heard that Mr. Davis did not care whom he voted for, but that he wanted his expenses paid; he (Pomeroy) said he did not mind paying his expenses, but remarked that he did not wish to buy his vote; told witness to give him $200 or $300; witness told Pomeroy that he thought Bacon wanted money for his vote. Pomeroy said he could not give him money for his vote. Thinks he never offered Bacon any money for his vote, but was the bearer of a message to him from Mr. Horton. On the morning of the joint convention witness told Horton that he did not believe they could get Bacon's vote without money. Horton said he was not authorized to give money for his vote, and then told witness to tell him that he could have $2,000 if he would vote for Pomeroy. On the previous night Horton and Bacon had had an interview in room No. 104 Tefft House. Bacon went there by an agreement with witness. Is not sure whether he told him that he had better see Horton. Did so because he wanted Bacon to vote for Pomeroy, and thought that by the conversation with Horton the result might be achieved.

By Mr. Vickers—Don't think Davis was sure for or against either of the Senatorial candidates.

By Mr. Horton—Pomeroy never gave witness a dollar to give to any member of the Legislature; was in his room after he had been ousted from his seat, and Pomeroy said, "Mr. Rohrbacher, you may want some money for your incidental expenses," and handed him a $50 greenback; is not positive whether he delivered Horton's message to Bacon before or after the first ballot. Horton showed the following dispatch, which Rohrbacher said he sent:

TOPEKA, Kansas, Feb. 11, 1873.

Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, Washington, D. C.:

You had better have me summoned to Washington.

(Signed,) C. A. ROERBACHER.

Witness also acknowledged the following letter:

CAPITAL HOUSE, TOPEKA, Kansas, Feb. 9, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Learning by the morning paper that you will ask to have a committee appointed by the United States Senate to investigate the charges brought against you, I write to say that it is of importance that I be summoned before that committee, I having evidence that will prove the conspiracy and show that the enemy were ready to override the law for the purpose of accomplishing their end. I start to-morrow for Shelbina, Mo., to look up York's antecedents. Please address me there. I am, very truly and hopefully yours,

(Signed,) C. A. ROERBACHER.

Never told Erris that if he would give him $50 he would not appear before the Topeka Committee. He acknowledged the following paper: "I am just informed by D. L. Payne that I will soon be called before the committee. It is not best that I should be called. I want $50 for expenses, so I can get away. Roerbacher." He admitted he had been convicted of burglary in Iowa, but said it was for the crime of another.

Mr. Horton put in evidence the court record of the conviction.

The resolution excluding him from the floor of the Kansas House, on the ground that his presence was an insult to the dignity of the House, was introduced by Davis, the man whose name he had used.

At the close of the cross-examination, Mr. Rohrbacher asked permission to make a statement. He then said that he meant to tell the exact truth before the committee. The anti-Pomeroy men had promised to give him his seat in the Legislature, no matter what the evidence was, if he would vote against Pomeroy. He thought this fact would be more damaging to Pomeroy's enemies than anything he could say would be damaging to him, since he had given him no money with which to buy votes, and his evidence would show that the anti-Pomeroy men were ready to go any lengths to carry their point. Concerning the burglary, he said that a safe was blown open and robbed in Cannon County, Iowa, about twenty-five miles from where he lived. The county officials were suspected, and it was necessary to convict some one. Chicago detectives were sent for to work up the case. In their inquiries they learned that witness had previously been suspected. About the time witness left his former home, in Cortland County, New-York, to take his father's family to Iowa, a safe was robbed in that county. Immediately after witness reached Cannon County, Iowa, he was arrested by detectives who knew that he was from Cortland County, but a comparison of dates showed that he must have been at Chicago at the time the burglary was committed, and he was immediately released. After the arrest for the second burglary, witness and one Knight, who was arrested with him, were examined and discharged. Two detectives were set to watch them. One of them subsequently swore that while listening to Knight's conversation he heard him admit that he (Knight) had a hand in the burglary, and that Roerbacher was with him. The other detective, who was listening, said that he heard nothing. Both the accused were convicted, but subsequently Roerbacher was pardoned by Gov. Merrill, and on his return to his home received a public welcome.

By Mr. Simpson—Witness did not pay his bill at the Tefft House; did not know who did; Crowell, the special mail agent, provided the room for him; Mr. Abbott, who was witness' counsel in the contested election case, stopped at the Tefft House. Witness asked Horton to place Abbott's name on his list of guests, and he said he would. Witness afterward left the Tefft House, and Crowell provided him another room.

Mr. Frelinghuysen asked if the package of money had arrived. Guerin said he had been at the express office, and was told that it had not yet arrived, but it was positively expected that it would be here at 2 o'clock. Mr. Horton said he was informed by a gentleman just from Topeka that the money had started, but had been returned on a dispatch from Washington saying that it would not be needed. Mr. Simpson said that he expected the money, and that his first information that it was not on the way came from the other side. Horton wanted the money, but did not deem it advisable to state for what purpose.

Mr. I. S. Kalloch, of the Kansas Senate, was called by the defense, and testified that he knew nothing of the use of money by Pomeroy to influence the election. He corroborated the evidence of former witness concerning the ousting of Roerbacher from the Legislature, and his exclusion from the floor. Did not bet a $1,000 check on Pomeroy's success prior to the election, as stated by York; has no recollection of having such a check; did not bet a $1,000 draft. Had a conversation with Bacon about the latter being appointed on the Topeka Investigating Committee. Bacon said that he was very friendly to Pomeroy, and in answer to a question by witness, he said that he had no knowledge of the use of improper means by Mr. Pomeroy to secure his re-election. Witness had a conversation with Mr. York, at Independence, about two weeks before the Legislature convened. York said that Pomeroy had treated him kindly while at Washington; that he felt under obligations to him; did not believe that he was so bad a man as he was said to be; that personally he would like to vote for him, but that his constituents were opposed to him and T. B. Eldridge; was present at an interview between Horton and Eldridge, prior to the Senatorial election, when Horton said they meant to send some one to Pomeroy to get money from him, and then present it to the joint convention as proof of Pomeroy's corruption. Horton said he would give money, and asked Eldridge to contribute to a fund of $1,000 to pay for the publication of the charges against Pomeroy.

By Mr. Simpson—Horton did not describe any special scheme planned for Pomeroy's overthrow. Was not decided about the Senatorial question when he reached Topeka. Saw York at Independence in relation to his own candidacy for the Senate. The man whom he heard talking with Horton about the plot was T. B. Eldridge, who was afterward friendly to Pomeroy. The conversation took place at Lawrence. What was said between Eldridge and himself was in relation to witness' candidacy. What Horton said was chiefly against Pomeroy. Witness did not say that he would contribute money to pay for the publication of the charges against Pomeroy. Was present when some joking conversation took place, upon which the story of his act was founded. Bets were made, jokingly offered, and witness took from his pocket a piece of paper saying, "Here are $1,000 I will bet." Others did the same, and the whole thing ended in a laugh.

Mr. Asa Hargrave testified that he did not invite York to have a business interview with Pomeroy or himself, as stated by York.

By Mr. Simpson—Don't know that anybody has paid his bill at the Tefft House. He did not always stop there when at Topeka, and sometimes leaves without paying his bill. Had two private interviews with York before the election. Declines to state what was said, because he agreed to keep it strictly confidential. May have invited York to see Pomeroy. Was not authorized by Pomeroy to say that he could arrange an interview with York. At the close of the last confidential talk with York, witness asked if he still wanted to have an interview with Pomeroy. York said he did. Witness said he would see Pomeroy, and arrange an interview. Saw Pomeroy, and he consented to see York. Returned, but could not find York. The next time they met, which was in the evening, York said he had seen Pomeroy. Witness positively refused to state what was said at the private interview, saying that a Masonic pledge of secrecy was passed between himself and York.

Mr. York said that he released Mr. Hargrave from his pledge, and desired him to state all that transpired.

Mr. Simpson insisted upon a revelation of what was said.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said that private conversations between these men were not competent evidence unless counsel would say that he expected to connect Mr. Pomeroy with what was said.

Mr. Hargraves said that he did not ask to see Mr. York, or tell him that Mr. Pomeroy wanted to see him. The conversation was partly on business and partly in relation to the Senatorial contest, and related partly to York and partly to himself.

Mr. Simpson insisted upon an answer to his question.

Mr. Horton objected on the ground that witness had certified that he had not spoken to Mr. Pomeroy about York before the interview.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said the conversation would not be competent testimony.

By Mr. Simpson—Witness went to Mr. Pomeroy and made arrangements for an interview with Mr. York. His principal business at Topeka was to assist Pomeroy, especially with reference to York. Had no promise or compensation for his services.

Mr. Simpson—Did you or did you not say to Mr. York that if he would vote for Mr. Pomeroy you could get the Post-office at Independence?

Mr. Hargrave—I decline to answer that question, because it relates to a part of that private conversation.

Mr. John H. Holmes testified that on the 29th of January he stood at the counter of the Tefft House; heard York say to some one, whom he did not know, that his exposure of Pomeroy would be the work of time; that for six months he had been determined to beat Pomeroy, cost what it might.

By Mr. Simpson—Was sure this conversation took place on the 29th; that was the day of the joint convention, at about 3 o'clock P. M.; looked at the clock and noticed the time, for he was about to leave town; don't know at what time the joint convention adjourned; don't know whether it had adjourned at that time.

After some further cross-examination, the witness said that the conversation did not occur upon the day of the joint convention, but upon Thursday, the 30th.

By Mr. Horton—Don't pretend to be sure about the hour at which the conversation occurred; thinks it was about 5 P. M.

Mr. John O. Page was examined in relation to his interviews with Mr. York. His statements agreed substantially with those of Mr. York. He was then examined in relation to his efforts to establish a national bank in Independence. He went to Mr. Pomeroy to get information on the subject. Mr. Pomeroy said that it would require $50,000, but that witness could get $36,000 worth of bonds and pay the balance in installments. Witness told Mr. Pomeroy that he could raise $25,000, but must have help to raise the balance. Mr. Pomeroy said he had helped other young men in Kansas, and would help him. Finally Pomeroy agreed to let him have $8,000 or $10,000 for sixty or ninety days without security or interest. Pomeroy said he expected to have money before the election, and would let him have it on Monday, the 27th. Witness went to Pomeroy and told him that he was going home. Pomeroy said that if he got the money he would send it to him by Bell or York. On the same day witness told York that it was probable that Mr. Pomeroy would hand him, (York,) a package of money for him, and if so, he wished he would bring it to him.

By Mr. Buckingham—Pomeroy never told witness that he had sent the money to him until he met him at Washington. When they first met here Pomeroy said that the $7,000 York exhibited was his. On the cross-examination witness said that he had met Pomeroy at Independence soon after he went there in 1871; was with him about half an hour at that time; had not seen him since until he went to Topeka. Had no direct communication with him.

Witness was cross-examined at some length, with a view to elicit exact dates and conversations, which witness could not give. Had said that York bore a good reputation in his county, and that it was difficult for him to distrust him. Never said that he believed every word that York said. Thought that the money used was his, but said nothing about it, because he did not.

The committee then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

After the recess, Messrs. George P. Anthony, Robert McBratney, S. H. Shaw, and Rev. J. B. Legatt testified to having participated in or heard conversations between Pomeroy and Page concerning the bank matter. Mr. Legatt, who is the clerk of Pomeroy's committee, in the Senate, and others testified that they had no knowledge of the corrupt use of money by Pomeroy and his friends, and to declarations by Pomeroy that he would not use money. Other witnesses were called and examined on incidental points.

Mr. Horton recalled Senator Guerin, Chairman of the Topeka investigating committee, and desired him to verify a printed report of the evidence of Mr. T. B. Eldridge before his committee, which he wished to file in evidence.

Mr. Simpson objected because Eldridge was not present to be cross-examined.

The committee reserved its decision.

Mr. A. H. Horton, counsel for Mr. Pomeroy, was sworn and examined by Mr. Cushing. He was at Topeka during the canvass to do what he could properly and legitimately to aid Mr. Pomeroy in his election. Advised Pomeroy to be a candidate for re-election, for the purpose of vindicating himself from the imputations made against him, and said, borrowing the old simile of the new-born child, that if he went back to the Senate he must go there as clean as that child. Has no knowledge of the use of any corrupt influences by Pomeroy or any of his friends. The witness denied positively and in detail every statement of the witnesses for the defense, that he had in any way used or offered undue influences to secure votes. He said that Bacon came to him in the Tefft House and said that he came from a district that was not Republican, and, therefore, he was under no obligations to vote for any particular candidate for the Senate. He then said frankly that he wanted to sell his vote, and that if Horton would pay him $2,000 he might have it for any one he chose to name; Horton said that Pomeroy was not using money. Bacon answered, "I know that, but I understand that you are connected with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, and that the road is using money." Mr. Horton said that money was being used, and left the room. Witness was at the State House until after the motion to take a recess was voted down; he then went to Pomeroy's room and told him what had occurred, and asked him what it meant. Pomeroy said that he had done nothing wrong, and that he would explain it all to the satisfaction of his friends; he then told him substantially what Mr. Page had told on his examination; some of Pomeroy's friends wanted him to deny having given York the money, saying that no one would believe York, and that if he denied having given him the money that would be the end of it; but Pomeroy said that he would say nothing but the truth.

MR. POMEROY'S STATEMENT.

Senator Pomeroy was then sworn, and read the following statement:

Gentlemen of the Committee: I submit herewith a true statement of the facts as they relate to my own actions in the case of bribery and corruption now pending before this committee. It is a gratification to me that all the material facts will be established by competent testimony, so that very little is at issue upon my own individual statement; and first, I deny that I gave at any time authority or permission to any man to use any money, or any valuable thing, to control or influence improperly the vote of any member of the Legislature in the State of Kansas, and specifically deny that I ever gave such authority to the gentlemen named or designated by the witnesses upon the trial, to wit: Mr. A. H. Horton, C. A. Roerbacher, J. S. Hoke, J. B. Brown, J. J. Murphy, A. Lowe, or to either one of them; and, secondly, that while I never delegated such authority to others, I positively never exercised it in any instance myself; Senator Simpson, from the Neutral Lands, often spoke to me of the condition of the settlers there, and as often I spoke of my desire to relieve them, not only by the passage of a bill pending in the Senate, but by every means in my power. When he spoke of letters he had received from Mr. Laughlin stating that his means of support in Washington had become reduced to $2 50, and they had no means of continuing him here, save by voluntary contributions, I told him I was a friend to those poor settlers, and would in any event contribute to his support, and soon after reaching Washington I met Mr. Laughlin, and, although his friend did not support me, and did not promise me any support, still I did what I said I would, and gave him, as he testified, $50, and hence it is certain my contribution had no relation to any man's vote who represented these people, for I never had even the promise of a vote, or expected a vote from that locality; and if one well-established fact of bribery, outside of the charge of Mr. York, has been proven by witnesses testifying either here or at Topeka, where I have not pretended to have a man to defend or represent me, I do not know it and do not believe it. And now, as to the charge of this Mr. York and his associate conspirators, I will say the two facts have already been stated by witnesses, and the transaction already seems to be a purely business one, having no relation whatever to his vote, which, on several occasions, I had learned of his pledging to me. About the last of the week before the Tuesday set for the first ballot, Mr. T. B. Eldridge, Mr. W. W. Reynolds, Mr. Delong, and others all from his county, assured me with more or less positiveness of Mr. York's support. But some days before I learned that I had, after much deliberation, agreed to aid Mr. J. A. Page and associates to start a national bank at Independence, where Mr. Page had a private bank; and having satisfied myself of his ability, capacity, and fitness for the management of such an institution, I agreed to furnish him with money sufficient, when met with his own $25,000, to make a sum sufficient to purchase thirty United States bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each. Mr. Page urged and was anxious to procure the money before he left Topeka, but I told him it was inconvenient for me to furnish over $2,000 then, but I would give it soon, and he might depend upon it and make his arrangements accordingly. At this time I met at the Tefft House Mr. W. P. Borland, of the Second National Bank of Leavenworth, who inquired of me if I should not want some currency before leaving Topeka, as he thought from appearances my hotel bills would be large. At first I told him no; the next day I met him and said I should like to get $5,000, at forty or sixty days, as I had agreed to help a friend organize a national bank, and he would refund it as soon as he got his currency from the Government; he then brought me a package said to contain $5,000, which I never opened or counted, or even gave a note or receipt for at the time, and I put the same in my valise. On Monday night, the 27th, Mr. York came to my room, having seen me, or having sent me word several times that he would do so, and at once began to report what had been going on at the anti-Pomeroy caucus, and I heard him through. Before leaving he spoke of the favor I had granted his friend Page, and said Page had requested him to get the money and forward it to him at Independence, and that he (York) would leave it soon after the election for him. I told him I was not prepared at that time to furnish it, although I had promised it to Page before I left the city. Mr. York said, perhaps I had no confidence in him. I assured him of my confidence, and told him I could furnish $2,000 at that time, and thought I should be able to furnish $5,000 more the next day. The amount necessary I had calculated would be from $6,000 to $8,000 to pay for the bonds and their premium, in addition to the $25,000 Mr. Page and his associates could furnish. I then paid him the first installment of $2,000, and the next day I paid the package of $5,000 just as I had received the sum from Mr. Borland, and neither gave Mr. Borland my note nor took a note from him, but during that day I had sent Mr. King at one time, and Mr. Samuel Pomeroy at another time, to find Mr. Page, if he had not left the city, to inform him of the whole transaction. But these gentlemen both returned saying they were unable to find Mr. Page, and I rested in the belief that the transaction was all right until I heard of the mis-statements of the facts by Mr. York, on the floor of the Joint Convention. I then denounced it as a conspiracy, a plot, and told my counsel here, Judge Horton, the whole story, and within a few days left Kansas for Washington. This, in brief, is the history of that charge of bribery for which I asked of the Senate a committee to investigate; and this one act, (the transaction with Page and York,) I now solemnly declare had no reference whatever to the vote of York, and was made and executed entirely independent of it. I make this statement upon my honor as a Senator and on my oath, and I further specially deny, as I stated in the Senate when I demanded this investigation, that I ever entered into any contract or agreement, directly or indirectly, with any man—a member of the Kansas Legislature or not—for a vote in my favor; or that I ever, directly or indirectly, paid or promised to pay an individual one penny or any other sum for his vote for me in the late Senatorial election in Kansas.

(Signed) S. C. POMEROY.

Upon cross-examination by Mr. Simpson, Mr. Pomeroy said that he paid Mr. York the $2,000 on Monday night; could not remember at what hour; should think it was late; gave the money in his own room at the Tefft House; delivered the $5,000 in Mr. Eldridge's room the next afternoon. Don't remember to have met Mr. York by appointment at any other time or place than those mentioned. Is not sure whether any one else was present when either of the payments was made.

By Mr. Thurman—When he gave Mr. York the $2,000, the $5,000 were in his valise. Did not give him the whole at first for two reasons. The $5,000 were not within his reach, and he wanted to see Mr. Page and ask him if it was all right. The valise was in a closet of the room in which he paid the $2,000, but his clerk had it in charge and had the key. Took no memorandum of the receipt of the money from Mr. York. The money was intended as a loan. Had no special agreement about interest. Mr. Page was to pay it back when he got the currency from the bank, thought that would be in thirty or forty days; considered it safe to loan Page $7,000 without security, because the bonds would come to him, and he would then have security in his own hands: it was not his usual custom to give money without taking receipts, but he was less careful at that time because of the excitement caused by the pending contest. Boveland took no receipt for his $5,000. He had been summoned, but had not arrived. Since he gave York the money at Page's request he considers the latter liable for the amount. Does not know whether Page has claimed it, but it is his money, and he is entitled to it. Page's associates in the proposed bank were all unknown to witness.

Stephen A. Kobb was called by Mr. Simpson, and testified that Page told him immediately after York made his speech that he believed the statements made therein.

Upon cross-examination he said he was opposed to Pomeroy, but that his opposition was not bitter.

Mr. York was recalled, and stated emphatically that he had never had any conversation of any sort, with either Page or Pomeroy, in relation to the bank business.

Mr. Simpson said that Shafer was present to testify in relation to an offer made by Pomeroy's friends to hire him to testify against York. Mr. York said that Shafer had told him that the offer was made by Pomeroy's nephew.

The committee ruled that this was a new matter, and could not properly be taken up.

Mr. Horton withdrew Eldridge's testimony, and the case was closed, Mr. Frelinghuysen stating that the committee would thereafter decide whether it was important to have the money shown by York in the joint convention produced before the committee.

The committee then adjourned.

A Brig's Officers Believed to Have Been Murdered at Sea.

From the Boston Post, Feb. 24.

It is now believed that the fine brig Mary Celeste, of about 236 tons, commanded by Capt. Benjamin Briggs, of Marion, Mass., was seized by pirates in the latter part of November, and that, after murdering the Captain, his wife, child, and officers, the vessel was abandoned near the Western Islands, where the miscreants are supposed to have landed. The brig left New-York on the 17th of November for Genoa, with a cargo of alcohol, and is said to have had a crew consisting mostly of foreigners. The theory now is, that some of the men probably obtained access to the cargo, and were thus stimulated to the desperate deed.

The Mary Celeste was fallen in with by the British brig Dei Gratia, Capt. Morehouse, who left New-York about the middle of November. The hull of the Celeste was found in good condition, and safely towed into Gibraltar, where she has since remained. The confusion in which many things were found on board, (including ladies' apparel, &c.,) led, with other circumstances, to suspicion of wrong and outrage, which has by no means died out. One of the latest letters from Gibraltar received in Boston says: The Vice-Admiralty Court sat yesterday, and will sit again to-morrow. The cargo of the brig has been claimed, and to-morrow the vessel will be claimed.

The general opinion is that there has been foul play on board, as spots of blood on the blade of a sword, in the cabin, and on the rails, with a sharp cut on the wood, indicate force or violence having been used, but how or by whom is the question. Soon after the vessel was picked up, it was considered possible that a collision might have taken place. Had this been the case, and the brig's officers and crew saved, they would have been landed long ere this. We trust that if any of New-England's shipmasters can give any information or hint of strange boats or seamen landing at any of the islands during the past ninety days, that they will see the importance thereof.

Religious Amendment of the Constitution.

The programme for the National Convention in favor of the religious amendment of the United States Constitution at the Cooper Institute to-day, embraces addresses by the following gentlemen: In the afternoon, Mr. F. R. Brunot, Dr. E. Craven, Prof. J. R. W. Sloane, and the general Secretary of the National Association. In the evening Prof. J. H. McIlvaine, President A. A. Miner, Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, and President Geo. P. Hays, will speak. Other addresses will be delivered to-morrow, morning, afternoon, and evening.

Queens County Court of Sessions.

In the Queens County Court of Sessions, yesterday, Judge Reid, of Suffolk, presiding, Rudolph Fleckenstein, Wm. Reis, and Richard Stilwell, pleading guilty of grand larceny, were each sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for two and one-half years. Justus Cook, Richard Rhodes, Albert Rhodes, and John M. Fridell, convicted of grand larceny, were each given a like sentence. Mary Sharkey, convicted of the same crime, was remanded for sentence.

Steamer Ashore on the North Carolina Coast.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 25.—The steamer Volunteer, from New-York, for Wilmington, N. C., ran ashore at Kitty Hawk, on the North Carolina coast, at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, during a snow-storm. The vessel is broadside to the beach. A portion of her cargo is being taken out.

CHINA.

After the Emperor's Marriage—Presentations at Court.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKIN, Friday, Dec. 13, 1872.

The imperial honeymoon is over, and anything by way of appendix to the account I gave you of the marriage is in danger of being stale. I promised, however, a further notice of one ceremony which, I think, possesses an interest of its own, aside from its connection with that great event. I mean the publication of a decree replete with grace and mercy, and intended to make the hearts of the people rejoice. It is not with the substance—pardons, mitigations of punishment, pecuniary largesses, &c., that we have to do at present; but with the form of announcement. This constituted a little theatrical, quite in the style of the Chinese stage, the object being to represent the decree as visibly descending from heaven, borne by a special messenger. The messenger was not the bird of Jove, nor an angel; but a sacred fowl called fung, often described as a phenix.

On the morning of the appointed day, the President of the Board of Works proceeded to the gate of Heaven's Repose accompanied by a splendid cortége, and placed a golden image of the phenix on a pinnacle of the gate tower. About the same time a Grand Chancellor received the decree from the hands of the Emperor, and bore it to the porch of the palace where a President of the Board of Rites received it on his knees, and placed it on an altar in the midst of burning censers. All the great officers of the Empire then fell on their knees and bowed their heads to the earth. It was now carried in procession, with music and clouds of incense, to the above named gate—that which divides the "Forbidden City" from the comparatively vulgar ground of the great capital. Received with renewed prostrations, it was placed in the mouth of the golden phenix, which, spreading his wings gently wafted it down to earth. Received once more with incense, prostrations, and music, the decree was borne thence to the office of the Board of Rites, to be proclaimed to "all under heaven." This was the work of a day, and the account of it fills ten pages in the Ritual of the Imperial marriage.

The Government continues to keep the people from forgetting the marriage, by the constant issuing of edicts and other documents in relation to it, the bestowment of honors, &c., on those who assisted at the ceremonial—such as permission to one of His Imperial Majesty's uncles to ride in a sedan, with four bearers, within the precincts of the palace, and the according of the same privilege, minus two of the bearers, to Mensione, who, more properly than any other man, may be called by the title of Prime Minister, there being no such office in China.

In a political point of view, the *sequelæ* of the marriage are of more interest than all its gilded pageantry. His Majesty is from day to day making and announcing arrangements for the approaching change in the administration of the Government, when he is to take the reins into his own hands. In a formal edict he announces that, after much persuasion, he has succeeded in inducing the Empress Dowagers to accept the honorary titles coined for them at the mint of the Imperial Academy. These are Tsanyu and Tsanyin, which mean something like "Models of Elegance and Propriety." The titles are in daily use in the *Gazette*, the Empresses never being spoken of without the formal appendage, and yet it is announced that the Board of Astronomy have selected a felicitous day in next March when they are to be conferred, with due solemnity. On that occasion the Emperor will thank them for their maternal care, and, informing them that he feels able to walk alone, allow them to retire into private life.

During the eleven years of the Regency no one has exerted a more important influence than Prince Kung. This is acknowledged by a decree which secures the princely dignity to his posterity forever. Among the peculiar and wise arrangements of this old Government, one of the most remarkable is that hereditary rank depreciates step by step until it fades out—the son of a prince becoming a duke, the son of a duke being a marquis, &c. This is the rule; but imperial authority makes exceptions, as in the case of Prince Kung, whose rank is thus rendered perpetual in this family. There are eight other princes whose rank is perpetual, because their ancestors aided the founder of the dynasty in the conquest of China. They are described as Tiemaotsze, or Princes of the Iron Crown, because their coronets are not subject to the law of decay. Hereditary dignities are almost entirely confined to the Manchus and Mongols, the feeling of the Chinese in regard to such things being quite democratic.

In diplomatic circles, the one absorbing question is that of admission to the Court—the "audience question," as it is called. Better in all respects and for all parties had it been settled eleven years ago; it is no doubt now on the eve of solution. Five plenipotentiaries are here with letters addressed to the Emperor, and two others (viz., from Holland and Belgium) are expected soon to arrive. The privilege of presenting such letters in person was waived during His Majesty's minority, but now that he is about to become a major it will be insisted on.

A few days ago the German Minister, newly arrived, had an interview with Prince Kung, in the course of which he felt the pulse of the Chinese officials on this subject. He found them somewhat feverish, and left them more so. He informed them that he had now come for the third time with a letter for their Imperial master. In the first instance he had come simply as Minister of Prussia; he had next come as Minister for the North German Confederation; and now he had come as the representative of Imperial Germany, with a letter from the Emperor of Germany for the Emperor of China—would the latter receive it? Getting an evasive answer, he intimated that he would present the letter as soon as the Emperor's majority is declared; and that if it should be rejected, he would have the satisfaction of being able to leave a place of which he was not particularly fond.

The tender place in this question is that of the court ceremonial. If Mr. Ward had consented to touch the earth with one knee, he might have seen the Emperor thirteen years ago, and your correspondent likewise. But it is well understood that no representative of any Western Power will consent to any form or rite that implies homage.

To yield the point, and admit the barbarian on his own terms, appears to Chinese of the old school much as the admission of the uncircumcised into the Temple did to the Jews of old. Some think they will resist to the death; but to me it appears certain that the leading men of the Empire have made up their minds that they cannot afford to fight the whole world on such a question. They maintain a mysterious silence in regard to it, doubtless because they feel bound to reserve it for the personal decision of their Imperial master.

The light of Western civilization is penetrating every place but the court; and even the court cannot long remain impervious to its influence. The Son of Heaven, brought up in strict seclusion, like the man in Plato's cave, sees the outer world only as a group of shadows moving in reverse order; but the time is probably not far distant when, like the potentate of the neighboring islands, he will prefer to come out into the sunlight.

By way of showing how the light wins its way, I may mention that a monthly magazine, edited by English and American missionaries, has been lately started in this capital, and that it is well received by the leading officials.

A wealthy Mandarin of this city has had his house lit up with gas—setting his countrymen an example which, I fear, they will not be in haste to imitate.

More significant than this is the purchase of type and presses by the Government for the purpose of introducing a more expeditious method of printing than the block-cutting of the natives; and, not to refer to the educational mission which they have sent to America, I may cite, as another proof of progress, the increasing interest which the high officials seem to take in their own university. The Prime Minister above referred to visited the institution the other day, accompanied by several heads of departments and other high functionaries, and spent two hours looking at experiments in chemistry and physics. Some of these great men saw, for the first time, the working of a steam-engine, and the most beautiful exhibitions of chemical legerdemain.

What gratified them most was the fact that those experiments were performed altogether by the students, the foreign professors giving them thus an ocular demonstration of their success in transplanting the sciences of the West. Twenty-six young men took part in the exhibition.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the President's Message in relation to the fisheries clause of the Treaty of Washington.

SENATOR-ELECT BOGY.

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, presented the credentials of L. B. Bogy, Senator-elect from Missouri.

SALE OF PART OF A RESERVATION.

The bill authorising the sale of a portion of the military reservation at Fort Ripley, Minnesota, was passed.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Finance reported the bill relating to the duties of receivers of national banks, without having the time to give it due consideration, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill relating to the issue of unauthorised circulation and the Boston Relief bill.

LOUISIANA.

There was some debate as to what business should first be taken up, Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, urging action on the Louisiana business, where, he said, there was now a government de facto so-called, based upon no valid election, standing there with no support but Federal bayonets, and if Congress should adjourn without making provision for the difficulty, one of two things must happen. Either there would be a conflict between the two Governments, or else the President must continue to give the support of Federal troops to the Government which has been set up by their aid.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said the bill could not be passed through the House alone this session, not to speak of the Senate. In reply to Mr. Carpenter's statement that the Kellogg Government was maintained by Federal bayonets, he said there was not a single bayonet there now sustaining that Government. Troops had been called in at one time, but there were none there now, except a small garrison, which has been there constantly and has nothing to do with supporting the State Government. There is now in Louisiana, said Mr. Morton, a State Government in undisturbed operation in every part of the State, and that Government will run its course for the next two years, unless its power is taken away by Congress. A point of order having been raised,

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., said it would be very unfair to stop the discussion at this point without allowing some reply to be made to the remarks of Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Morton, and he was proceeding to reply when Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, rose to a point of order.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, (in the chair,) overruled the point of order. The question before the Senate was, he said, on an amendment to the Agricultural College bill, and he could not say whether the remarks of Senators related to that subject or not. [Laughter.]

Mr. Trumbull said it ought to be in order to ascertain whether we have States in the Union before undertaking to appropriate money or land to build colleges for them. He then argued the Louisiana question at length. He agreed, he said, with Mr. Carpenter, and with the majority of the committee, that a government had been set up in Louisiana by the usurped authority of a United States District Judge, and that this government, so set up, had been sustained by Federal troops ordered there by the President. That Durell's action was without authority and utterly void, was the conclusion of the committee which had investigated the subject, and, being void, it was entitled to no respect. Yet the President had recognized and sustained it. He (Trumbull) did not, therefore, agree with Mr. Carpenter that the President was blameless in the matter. The President had no right to sustain and enforce an order which was void.

Mr. Carpenter said that the President was obliged to remain in Washington, attending to his duties, and when he was informed by a telegram—as he was in this case—that a Federal court had rendered a certain decree which was to be resisted, it was his duty to provide for sustaining that decree. The President was not a court of appeal, which could review the action of a United States Judge.

Mr. Trumbull said, that, unfortunately, the facts did not bear out Mr. Carpenter's argument. The President, through his Attorney-General, had sent a dispatch before the making of Judge Durell's decree, directing the United States Marshal to enforce any order or decree which the United States Court might make. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) said there were no troops now supporting the Kellogg government in Louisiana. True, the troops were not exactly there, but they were within supporting distance.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said that in one statement Mr. Trumbull was entirely right. The testimony showed that if the support of the troops were withdrawn from the Kellogg Government it would not stand ten minutes.

Mr. Morton again denied that the Kellogg Government was now sustained by bayonets. The Senator (Trumbull) said the troops were within supporting distance. So there were troops within supporting distance of the Government here at Washington, within a mile of the Capitol, yet no one thought of saying that the Government was sustained by them. The troops must be somewhere, and although some of them were in Louisiana, they had no connection with the existing State Government.

Mr. Trumbull resumed his argument, and detailed at some length the steps by which the Kellogg "usurpation" had got itself established and maintained.

Mr. Thurman, rising to state his views of the proper order of business, remarked incidentally that Congress was bound by every consideration of right and justice to recognize the McEnery Government; but, at present, the duty of the Senate was to pass the Appropriation bills, then to provide for reporting and printing the debates, and then to consider the Louisiana case, leaving the Caldwell case to be considered at the extra session of the Senate.

Mr. Morton said that, in investigating and reporting upon the Louisiana case, he had tried to divest himself, as far as possible, of all party feeling, and he thought he had succeeded, but it was evidently intended by some Senators that party politics should be brought in. The Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) had opened a small crevasse in the Louisiana levee, and the Senator from Illinois (Trumbull) had poured through it an immense volume, [laughter,] and embraced the opportunity to make an elaborate attack upon the President. He (Morton) would be excused, therefore, for saying a few words in defense of the President. There was no ground for the assault upon him; on the contrary, the circumstances of the Louisiana case, and the President's understanding of them, not only justified his conduct, but made it highly meritorious. His action had prevented mobs and riots, had preserved the peace of Louisiana, and prevented a repetition of the scenes of 1866 and 1868, when the blood of hundreds of colored men and Republicans had been shed by the same element that was now arraigned against the Kellogg Government and the administration of the Government of the United States.

Mr. Schurz—May I ask the Senator a question? He says that but for the interference of the President there would have been riot and bloodshed. Now, I read in the majority report this sentence: "It is the opinion of your committee that, but for the unjustifiable interference of Judge Durell, whose orders were executed by United States troops, the canvass made by the De Ferret board, and promulgated by the Governor, declaring McEnery to have been elected Governor, and also who had been elected to the Legislature, would have been acquiesced in by the people, and that Government would have entered quietly upon the exercise of the sovereign power of the State."

Mr. Morton—That is not my report. I dissent from that conclusion, and did at the time. In my judgment it was not sustained by the evidence, but is contradicted by the evidence. The evidence shows that there was great danger of disturbance. If the President had not acted he would have been blameable. I justify him; I vindicate him; and I say that so far from deserving censure he is entitled to high praise for his action in the Louisiana case.

Mr. Trumbull—Does the Senator hold that it is the duty of the President to enforce, by the use of the army, an order that is void?

Mr. Morton—Who was to determine that it was void? Is the President of the United States a court of appeal or a court of review, to determine such a question as that? I will not vindicate the action of Judge Durell. I think he exceeded his powers, but it was not for the President to say. In my judgment he has exceeded his power, and, therefore, I will not enforce his decree.

The President's message in regard to Louisiana was received at this point, and, on the suggestion of Mr. Conkling, it was read.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, argued in favor of trying to harmonize matters between the contending parties, and against Congress devolving upon the President the responsibility of deciding the question.

Several Senators having expressed the opinion that the Caldwell case ought to go over until the extra session, Mr. Morton said that in compliance with a request made to him, and with the assurance given by Senators that no advantage would be taken of the fact of the expiration of this Congress, he would agree that the Caldwell case should go over to the extra session of the Senate.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCHEME.

The Senate then resumed the discussion of the Agricultural College bill.

Messrs. Thurman, Windom, Chandler, Casserly, and Tipton spoke against the bill.

Mr. Thurman, in the course of the debate, said that the agricultural lands of the United States on an average did not pay three per cent. per annum to their owners. He moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost. Yeas 18, nays 26.

After a long debate, the bill was referred to a committee of conference.

The Vice-President appointed Messrs. Morrill of Vermont, Sawyer, and Stevenson a committee of conference on the bill.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Cole, of California, called up the Army Appropriation bill, and several amendments, reported from the Committee on Appropriations, were agreed to, including the following:

Reducing the amount for the payment of the army $285,000.

Reducing the amount for subsistence $270,944.

Establishing two new military posts on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

At 5 P. M. the Senate took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

The following amendments were agreed to:

Reducing the amount for purchase and manufacture of clothing from $1,522,000 to $800,000, and providing that no part of it shall be expended for any army uniform of different pattern from that prescribed by the army regulations during the late war, until the supply now on hand shall be exhausted.

Reducing the amount for national cemeteries from $75,000 to $50,000.

Giving the Chief Medical Purveyor of the army supervision of the purchase and distribution of all hospital and medical supplies.

Appropriating $5,000 for experiments with Gatling guns, and $100,000 for experiments in improving the cast-iron guns now in the service by lining them with steel.

The bill having been considered as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee were concurred in.

Mr. Ames offered an amendment providing that hereafter all regimental and company organizations, and all other branches of the military service, shall be open to colored men, without restriction of any kind, and directing the Secretary of War to obliterate, at as early a day as possible, all distinctions now existing between organizations in the army on account of race or color; also, providing that the number of colored men enlisted in the army shall at no time be less than the number now allowed by law to two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry.

Mr. West, of Virginia, raised the point that the amendment was not in order, being in the nature of general legislation.

The Chair overruled the point of order.

Mr. West appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Pending the appeal, Mr. Ames explained the reasons for his amendment. There are forty regiments, he said, now in the army, and a colored man can serve in only four out of the forty, namely, the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry Regiments, which, by some strange coincidence, are assigned to the hardest service. The object of his amendment was to abolish the discrimination against colored citizens.

Mr. Edmunds moved to lay the appeal on the table, which was agreed to by 22 yeas to 20 nays.

Mr. Cole moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to by a vote of 22 yeas to 19 nays.

Mr. Logan offered an amendment, appropriating $1,000,000 for head-stones in the national cemeteries, and amending the laws relating to these cemeteries, so as to provide for procuring decent and durable headstones.

In reply to a question by Mr. Casserly, Mr. West, having charge of the bill, stated that the amount appropriated was about $29,000,000, and that it was generally calculated that our army cost about $1,000 per man.

Mr. Casserly said that, according to a statement he had seen lately, the British Army, aggregating about 300,000 men, cost only about $70,000,000, while our army of only 30,000 men cost nearly $30,000,000.

Mr. Cameron explained that the cost of our army was so great relatively, first, because it was so small that the cost per man was greater; and second, because our soldiers were paid, and clothed, and fed, as well as their fellow-citizens not in the army.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The galleries were filled half an hour before the time of meeting to-day to hear the debate on the Poland report. Every seat was occupied and every standing-place filled. The corridors were impassable, being crammed with late-comers pressing for a chance to get admission. The cloak-rooms and all the spaces at the rear of the members' seats were jammed with people. There never was before such a crowd of curious sight-seers in the Capitol. It was more than 11½ when the reading of the Journal was ended and when other preliminary business of the day's session was disposed of. In the meantime the crowd became denser, and the scene noisier. Ladies had been admitted within the body of the Hall, and stood grouped up at the mouths of all the aisles, and pressed around at the back of the circle, and many of them had achieved prominence by gaining possession of the chairs of members. They did not seem at all abashed or conscious of being out of place. On the contrary, they wore, for the most part, an air of keen, anxious, determined persistance and eagerness in the pursuit of their object, such as characterizes them when they flock to a fashionable auction.

THE CHIVALROUS HALDEMAN.

Mr. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania, apparently impressed with the incongruity of the surrounding, made a motion that the floor be cleared of all but members, but the Speaker informed him that the doors had been opened by unanimous consent, and that it was too late to object now.

Mr. Haldeman subsided and his rebuff was hailed with laughter on all sides.

MR. BUTLER SNUBBED.

At length, at 4½ o'clock, the Speaker announced that the special order was the report of the Credit Mobilier Committee.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, as if unprepared, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, on which

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, intimated to Mr. Butler that it would be just as well for him to attend to his own business and leave the Committee on Appropriations to manage its own affairs, a rebuff which brought the laugh against Mr. Butler.

The House then proceeded with the special order.

THE AMES AND BROOKS RESOLUTIONS.

As soon as the Clerk had read the resolutions providing for the expulsion of Messrs. Ames and Brooks, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, rose and offered the following substitute:

Whereas, A select committee of the House has, after investigation, reported to the House testimony which is deemed by them sufficient to show criminal action in one or more members of this House; and whereas the testimony shows that similar acts have been done by other persons, not now members of the House; and whereas it clearly appears that whatever acts were done or offenses committed by members of the House, or by any civil officer of the United States now in office, or others, were done and committed more than five years ago, and within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and whereas no legal or constitutional right to use its power of expulsion of its members, as a punishment for crimes done or committed by a member before his election thereto, exists, but punishment of all crimes and offenses against the laws should be after trial by jury and judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of the House, as it appears there is probable cause to believe from the report of testimony submitted by the select committee of investigation of the matter of the Credit Mobilier, that grave offenses, punishable by the statutes of the United States as well as at common law, such as giving or receiving bribes, or false swearing, may have been committed, as shown in said testimony, within the District of Columbia; therefore, the Clerk of the House be and is hereby ordered to cause a copy of the testimony so taken to be forwarded to the District-Attorney, the prosecuting officer of the United States for the said District, with a recommendation of this House, that the same and other testimony which he may deem material, he shall cause to be presented to the Grand Jury, sitting in and for said District, at the next session thereof, that they may take such action in the premises as to law and justice shall appertain.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, declined to yield to have the substitute offered, and accordingly the Speaker ruled that it was not before the House.

ARRAIGNMENT OF OAKES AMES.

Mr. Poland then opened the case for the prosecution, in a speech reciting the facts and justifying the report of the select committee. After showing by the testimony that at the time of the transactions the stock of the Credit Mobilier was worth from 200 to 300 per cent., he asked whether Mr. Ames was so utterly insensible to the profit which he could have derived from that stock, had he chosen to sell it, that he preferred to let members of Congress have it without any profit to himself? How came his charitable disposition all at once to be so extended in favor of members of Congress? His ostensible business in Washington that Winter was his position as a member of the House; but his actual business was the peddling of ten shares of stock to members of Congress.

Mr. Biggs, of Delaware, interrupting the argument of Mr. Poland, asked him to state whether or not the evidence showed that these leading members to whom Mr. Ames was peddling this stock knew it to be worth from 200 to 300 per cent.

Mr. Poland suggested to his friend from Delaware that if he would wait, he (Mr. Poland) would get along to that point. [Laughter.]

Mr. Biggs—We will wait patiently.

Mr. Poland went on with his argument, and said that there was some balancing motive in the mind of Mr. Ames which induced him to let certain men have this stock at 100, when he could have got two or three or four times as much for it. Was there any possible doubt about the motive of Mr. Ames? He had designed to get this stock into the hands of members, not merely to rely on a feeling of gratitude which they might have to him because he had given them something worth two or three or four times as much as they paid for it, but he relied on something stronger than that. Mr. Ames had lived long enough in the world to know that a man sometimes forgets kindnesses. That a man's gratitude for a kindly act does not last always. He had read enough of Scripture to know that "where a man's treasure is there will be his heart also." [Murmurs and Applause.] Mr. Ames had avowed his whole philosophy on that subject. He had said that the difficulty is that you cannot get a man to give attention to a thing unless he has an interest to do so. He had therefore to contrive some means or other by which he could make the interest of those leading men in Congress identical with his own, so that they should be as watchful in relation to this matter as he himself. Ames knew that himself and his friends had started on a voyage which, sooner or later, he knew would be exposed. He knew that the nation had been by their performances defrauded of millions, and he understood it would be a good thing when that time came that he should have, if possible, some strong backers; and he had intended by his course of conduct to provide himself with them. He had done so for the very purpose, and with the intent to influence their action as members of Congress on matters to come before them. That was an act of bribery in Mr. Ames, for which he might have been sent to the penitentiary, even although every member had received the stock from him in entire innocence. The law did not require the intent to be known to the person to whom the present was made. It was the insidious attempt to undertake to bind a man over by gratitude; that constituted bribery. It would not do for Mr. Ames to plead ignorance of the law. That plea was not permitted to the most debased and ignorant criminal. And was the House to liberalize that rule of law for the benefit of a millionaire and of a ten years' member of Congress? Was that man to stand up in such a presence, or anybody for him, and say that he did not know what the law was, and did not know that he was violating it? If a man's moral sense saw no wrong in that which their predecessors had declared a penitentiary offense, and should forever disqualify a man from holding the meanest office, was such a man fit to sit here as one of the law-makers of the nation? Mr. Poland submitted whether, even in the most charitable view of Mr. Ames' conduct, that man was one who ought to be tolerated as a member of the House.

ARRAIGNMENT OF JAMES BROOKS.

Passing then to the case of Mr. James Brooks, of New-York, Mr. Poland stated the facts in evidence which justified the resolution reported for the expulsion of Mr. Brooks. He dwelt somewhat on the fact that at the time of the Oakes Ames contract, Mr. Brooks was thoroughly familiar with the whole subject, first, as the agent of Dr. Durant, for placing the shares of Credit Mobilier stock among the capitalists of New-York; and second, as Government director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Brooks, interrupting, corrected Mr. Poland's statement as to his being a Government director at the time of the Oakes Ames contract. That contract was dated in August, 1867, was assigned in October, 1867, and he (Brooks) was not nominated till October, 1867, and had not accepted the office till January, 1868.

Mr. Poland protested that he would not for his right hand misrepresent the smallest fact in reference to the case. All that Mr. Brooks had said was not in the slightest degree in conflict with what he (Poland) had said. The Oakes Ames contract had been executed in August, 1867, but it had been found that the trap was not properly set, and under the advice of cunning counsel new machinery had to be devised in order to run it successfully, so as to cheat the United States Government, to cheat the State of Pennsylvania, and to cheat the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The matter was not completed until about the middle of October, and Mr. Brooks had become a Government director on the 1st of October. There was not the slightest evidence that Mr. Brooks ever considered himself as anything but a full-fledged Government director. There was no evidence that he had performed any official act before January, 1868, but it had never been suggested that he had not accepted the office, and that all its duties were incumbent on him.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, asked Mr. Poland whether he meant that Mr. Brooks should be treated differently from any other member because he had been a Government director?

Mr. Poland had no doubt that the acts of Mr. Brooks as a Government director would furnish cause for his expulsion as a member of the House. Mr. Brooks must have been perfectly familiar with the whole scheme of fraud from his intimate acquaintance with Dr. Durant, and from his official relations as Government director. It could not be supposed that while he was employed by Dr. Durant to place his Credit Mobilier stock among the New-York capitalists he was not well informed as to the reasons why that stock was valuable or not valuable.

At the expiration of the hour allowed for each member in debate, Mr. Potter, of New-York, moved that Mr. Poland's time be extended for half an hour.

That was agreed to unanimously, and he proceeded with his argument, analyzing the testimony, referring to Mr. Brooks and to the relations of his son-in-law, Mr. Neilson, with Credit Mobilier stock as its ostensible owner. He declared that Mr. Brooks, knowing the whole fraud, had deliberately put himself in the position to share in the spoils. The committee held that the facts proved abundantly official misconduct on the part of Mr. Brooks; and the committee also held that, as a matter of law, that was good and sufficient grounds for his expulsion as a member of Congress.

ANALYSIS OF BUTLER'S REPORT.

It had been argued yesterday, in something called a report of the Judiciary Committee, that Congress had no jurisdiction over a matter of this kind, and had no right to expel a man for something done prior to his official term as a member. The committee differ entirely from that gentleman, and the few indorsers whom he had got and whom he called members of the Judiciary Committee. [Laughter.] The Select Committee differed *toto caelo* from those gentlemen in regard to the law on that subject. It never had been the law, and he trusted in God that it never would be, or that it was ever to be held in this country that the vilest criminal, a murderer even, who had concealed his crime from the public and been elected a member of the House, was to come here and be allowed to sit beside such Christian gentlemen as were here from Massachusetts—[laughter]—and that the House had no power to expel such a man, but that members must take him to their bosoms as an associate. To say that that was the law was a mockery. He believed that no such absurdity, and no ingenuity on the part of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Butler,) or anybody else, could ever make intelligent people of the country believe in it. It needed the man who was the inventor of the Credit Mobilier machine to have devised such a doctrine. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, here interrupted Mr. Poland, and said that he wanted to ask him a question, as the point he was discussing was the point of difficulty with him. They had both been members of the Fortieth Congress, when Mr. Bowen, of South Carolina, presented himself to be sworn in as a member. Mr. Mullen, of Tennessee, had then risen in his place, and said that Bowen, while a Major in the Confederate Army, had killed his colonel, for which he was arrested, tried, and imprisoned; that, while in prison, the Federal Army came along and broke his fetters; that he then became a loyal citizen, and that Gen. Sickles had told him (Mullen) that Bowen's conduct had been so bad that he had incarcerated him again. The man was known to be a bigamist; yet, he had been sworn in, and no member of the House had ever moved to expel him. He (Poland) was a member of the House at that time, and had not made such a move. He himself (Beck) had thought that the House was disgraced by the presence of men, white and black, of infamous character sent to Congress from the Southern States, but the trouble was the power or right to expel them.

Mr. Poland did not see the precise point of Mr. Beck's question. He might as well ask it of himself as of him.

Mr. Beck—The gentlemen argues that the House has a clear jurisdiction over the past conduct of the members prior to their election.

Mr. Poland had not the slightest doubt of it. When the question as to Mr. Bowen had been raised it had been prematurely raised. A man being a murderer did not make him ineligible as a member of Congress. The votes cast for him had to be counted, and he had to be admitted; but as soon as he had got his seat it was the duty of other members of the House, as honest and decent men, to expel him, and if what was alleged against Mr. Bowen was true he ought to have been expelled. The gentleman from Kentucky (Beck) seemed to know more about that case than he (Poland) did, and therefore he was to be more blamed for non-action in the matter than himself. If Mr. Bowen had been guilty of the charges alleged against him, the House had the amplest and fullest legal jurisdiction of the matter, and most certainly, if the case had ever been properly presented, and if his conduct had appeared to have been what was charged, he (Poland) would have voted for his expulsion.

Mr. Poland then proceeded to discuss the report made by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, yesterday, and denied that there was any precedent in parliamentary law for the assumption in that report. On the contrary, with the little search he had been able to make since last evening he had found in English Parliamentary history two cases subsequent to that of John Wilkes; the one the case of Ward, charged with forgery, and the other that of Atkins, charged with forgery, who were both expelled from the House of Commons, the offenses having been committed before their election. There never had been a question raised in the English Parliament as to its power to expel unworthy members, no matter when their offenses were committed.

Mr. Eldridge—Does the gentleman claim that Congress has the same power as the British Parliament?

Mr. Poland—Certainly I do.

The half-hour extension of time having come to an end, it was proposed by some members that the time should again be extended.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—The gentleman (Poland) said he would divide his time.

Mr. Poland—Certainly.

Mr. Butler—If he goes on much longer it would be dividing eternity. [Roars of laughter.] I object to his going on.

Several members—Oh, no; do not object.

Mr. Butler—I withdraw the objection.

Mr. Slocum, of New-York—I object on the ground that there are fifteen or twenty members who desire to speak.

Mr. Poland, (courteously)—If the gentleman will withdraw his objection, I was about to say that I did not desire any further extension of time, [laughter at Slocum's expense,] as I shall have an opportunity to close the debate.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Massachusetts who is affected by this resolution, (Ames,) desires to address the House, and sends to the Clerk's desk his remarks to be read. They will be read by the Clerk.

Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the House, then proceeded, with great elocutionary power and effect, to read the argument prepared by or for Mr. Ames, who occupied one of the front seats, and, with his head resting on his hand, watched attentively the effect on the audience. Some of the close, keen hits in the argument elicited whispered comments of approval and occasional laughter. It was listened to throughout with the greatest attention. The following is the substance of the speech:

OAKES AMES' DEFENSE.

Before the House proceeds to the consideration of the resolution reported on Tuesday last by the special committee charged with the investigation of alleged transactions with certain members of this body, in the disposition of shares of the capital stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, I desire to submit the following statement:

The charges on which said resolution is based relate to events so intimately connected with a portion of the history of the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad that I shall ask the indulgence of the House while I proceed to trace such history in greater detail than would otherwise be necessary.

Mr. Ames then proceeded to give a succinct history of the Union Pacific Railroad, the main points of which are, that, for a year after the passage of the original act, not a step was taken, not a dollar subscribed, toward building the road; that additional concessions were then sought, some subscriptions made, and the concessions obtained in July, 1864; that a contract was then made with one Hoxie, which, in eight months, was abandoned; that the Credit Mobilier then took up the work, but could not carry it forward; that in 1865 the Ameses became interested in the Credit Mobilier, and in August, 1867, a new and more profitable contract was made, under which 667 miles of the road were built. After describing the difficulties under which the road labored, and designating his own share in it as apparent madness, Mr. Ames says:

Under these circumstances, with all legislation sought granted, and no future action of Congress to be asked for or feared, it is charged that I "have been guilty of selling to members of Congress shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America for prices below the true value of such stock, with intent to influence the votes and decisions of such members in matters to be brought before Congress for action." If this charge is true, it is predicated upon three facts, all of which should be shown to the satisfaction of this body, in order to justify the extreme measures recommended by the committee.

First—The shares must have been sold at prices so manifestly and palpably below the true value as to conclusively presume the expectation of some other pecuniary advantage in addition to the price paid.

Second—The shares must have been of such a nature as that their ownership would create in the holder a corrupt purpose to shape legislation in the interest of the seller.

Third, Some distinct and specific matter or thing to be brought before Congress, and on which the votes and decisions of members are sought to be influenced, should be alleged and proved.

It is by no means clear from the testimony that the stock was sold at a price less than its true value. It was not on the market; it had no market value. Unlike an ordinary marketable commodity, it had no current price, and the amount for which it could be sold depended upon the temperament of the buyer, and his inclination to assume extraordinary risks on the one hand, or his tendency to conservative and strictly solid investments on the other. It is in proof before a committee of this House, by witnesses largely interested in railroad construction and operation, and of great financial ability and strength, that when this stock was offered to them at par, it was instantly declined by reason of the enormous risks involved in the enterprises on which its value depended. These capitalists believed that all the capital invested in the stock was jeopardized, and the venture was declined on the rule that no promise of profit justifies a prudent man in embarking in any enterprise in which all the capital invested is liable to be sunk. Apart from some proof that a small amount of this stock changed hands between persons addicted to speculation at about 150, nothing is shown in reference to its value, except that it was not on the market, and had no ascertained price. To overturn the presumption of innocence, and substitute the conclusive imputation of guilt, from the simple fact of such a transaction occurring between men who had long maintained the most friendly personal relations—of whom nothing was asked, and by whom nothing was promised—is to overturn all the safeguards afforded person and property by the common law, and in lieu thereof establish an inquisitorial code, under which no man's reputation is safe.

It has been assumed that the ownership of Credit Mobilier stock necessarily created in the holder a personal and pecuniary interest in procuring Congressional legislation favorable to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or preventing legislation adverse to it. At the date of the alleged distribution of Credit Mobilier stock, the Oakes Ames contract had been made and was in progress of execution. It was completed, and the road covered by the contract turned over to the company about the close of the year 1868. Not until two years after was any legislation asked for by the company, and then it was such as arose out of exigencies presented by the action of the Government in reversing a long-continued and uniform previous policy, which could not, by any possibility, have been foreseen or anticipated. The stock depended for its value upon the connection of the Credit Mobilier with the Oakes Ames contract, which was simply in the capacity of a guarantor of its execution, whereby a certain class of its stockholders became entitled to participate in the profits of that contract in money. There is no provision of the Oakes Ames contract, the assignment thereof, or of the triplicate agreement, whereby a stockholder became entitled to any of the securities of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or in any way interested in their value. The profits derived, if any, were to be, and were, in cash. When the Oakes Ames contract was completed, and the consideration thereof divided in cash to the several parties entitled, in due proportion, the interest of a holder of Credit Mobilier stock in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and everything pertaining to it, was at an end. In other words, the stipulations of that contract and the cash profits derivable therefrom were the end and the beginning—the centre and circumference—the absolute measure of the pecuniary interest of a holder of Credit Mobilier stock in 1868. To say that the Washburn bill, which professed to deal exclusively with the operation of the road in the hands of the company after it had been built and turned over by the contractors, was a measure feared, and to protect the railroad company against which the stock in question was sold to members of Congress, seems to me to invoke the last extreme of credulity.

It is impossible to impute to me the purpose to corruptly influence members of Congress by conferring upon them pecuniary benefit without adequate consideration, unless the benefit conferred is of such a character as to necessarily create an inclination to aid the donor to the detriment of the public. There is but one escape from this position, and that leads to a lower deep. It may be said that the giving by any person, and the receiving by a member of Congress, of any gratuity whatever, or, what is identical therewith, selling and buying at an inadequate price, imports corruption in both the giver and receiver, the buyer and seller. Whoever proclaims this doctrine should instantly set on foot the inquiry how many railroad presidents and superintendents have presented to members of Congress the value of transportation over their respective railroad lines, and by whom the same have been received, to the end that justice may be done, and the one presented for indictment and the other for expulsion. The dimensions and value of the gratuity have nothing to do with the question. There is no middle ground on which to stand. For the first time in the history of any tribunal this body has before it an alleged offender without an offense. Any person accused in the courts of the country, under like circumstances, might well, when called upon to plead to the indictment, insist that it failed to charge a crime. I am charged by the committee with the purpose of corrupting certain members of Congress, while it, at the same time, declares said members to have been unconscious of my purpose, and fails to indicate the subject of the corruption. In other words, the purpose to corrupt is inferred, where the effect of corrupting could not by possibility be produced, and where no subject for corruption existed. No lawyer who values his reputation will assert that an indictment for bribery could stand for an instant in a common law court without specifically alleging who was the briber, who was bribed, and what precise measure, matter, or thing was the subject of bribery. There can be no attempt to bribe without the hope and purpose of corruptly influencing some person or persons in respect to some particular act. Until, therefore, it is alleged and shown not only who tendered a bribe, but who accepted or refused it, and what was the specific subject-matter of the bribery, any conviction which may follow the alleged offense must rest upon the shifting and unstable foundation of individual caprice, and not upon the solid rock of justice administered under the restraints of law. I shall not enter upon a discussion of the jurisdiction of this body over offenses alleged to have been committed during a previous Congress, leaving that question for such additional comment as the lawyers of the House choose to make. The position, however, that the fault—if such exists—is a continuing offense, is so extraordinary, and fruitful of such fatal consequences, that I cannot forbear a reference to it. Since the Credit Mobilier stock sold by me passed into the hands of the several members of Congress referred to in the report, I have been, in the judgment of the committee, a perpetual and chronic offender against the dignity and honor of the House, and so far as my own volition is concerned, must so continue to the end of the world. So long as a single share of this stock shall not be restored, but shall remain in the hands of the several receivers, or either or any of them, my offense goes on, and I am bereft of the power to stop it. And yet, notwithstanding the world is now apprised of my alleged corrupt intentions—and no member of Congress can be ignorant of them—the parties who alone have the power but fail to release me from the necessity of continuing my offenses by return of the stock, are themselves without blame, and in no way obnoxious to the sins laid upon me. The committee declare that want of knowledge alone of the corrupt intention of the seller excused the buyer, while holding and owning the proceeds of the sale. Now that such knowledge is everywhere and among all men, how can this, in the absence of a restoration of the stock or its proceeds, be a living, continuing, perpetual crime in the seller and not in the buyer? I beg to be correctly understood; I allege nothing against those members of the House who purchased Credit Mobilier stock. I am simply following the reasoning of the committee to its logical results. I make no assault upon any man or class of men, but I most earnestly protest against being chosen the victim of a line of reasoning and assertion, in my judgment, unjust, partial, unsound, inconsistent, and inconclusive—calculated, if indorsed, to bring this body into disrepute, and repugnant to the sense of justice and fair play imbedded in the hearts of the American people.

Reference is made by the committee to the act of Feb. 26, 1853, and after setting out the same, the following language is used: "In the judgment of the committee, the facts reported in regard to Mr. Ames and Mr. Brooks would have justified their conviction under the above-recited statute, and subjected them to the penalties therein provided." I beg gentlemen to note the entire section carefully and critically, and verify the assertion I now make that every penalty denounced upon him who shall "promise, offer, or give, or cause or procure to be promised, offered or given" * * * "any valuable thing" * * * "to any member of Congress" * * * "with intent to influence his vote on any matter pending or to be brought before him, is alike launched with impartial severity against any member, officer, or person who shall in anywise accept or receive the same, not knowingly, willfully, or feloniously receive the same, but in anywise accept or receive the same. Mark the language: "And the member, officer, or person who shall in anywise accept or receive the same, or any part thereof, shall be liable to an indictment as for a high crime and misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding ten times the amount so offered, promised, or given, and imprisoned in a penitentiary not exceeding ten years."

Again, I protest against the conclusion of the committee, which makes this unequal, partial, and discriminating allotment of the penalties of a statute designed by its framers impartially to strike or shelter all to whom it applies. Whatever result may be reached here, none can doubt that in the courts of the country there will be one law for all.

Aside, then, from the letters addressed to Mr. McComb, it is impossible to infer the motives attributed to me by the committee. A perfect understanding of the circumstances under which these letters were written, and a candid consideration of their object and purpose, must, I think, carry to any unbiased mind the conviction that my motives were very far from those ascribed to me. Mr. Durant, Mr. McComb, and myself, were each anxious to secure as large a portion as possible of the shares of Credit Mobilier stock, and professedly for the same purpose, namely: for disposition to those persons with whom, from past favors or personal friendship, we were willing to share opportunities of profitable investment. I had no desire or expectation to further enrich myself, for my sole object was to get and retain as much of this stock as possible, to be used in redeeming obligations of the character named. When, therefore, Mr. McComb objected to my receiving so large an amount, and entered upon a struggle to prevent it, I naturally addressed to him such arguments and considerations as in my judgment would make the deepest impression upon his mind. It so happened that, in the prosperity and success of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Mr. McComb and myself had a common and identical interest, and I therefore urged upon him that I had so disposed of the stock as to enhance the general strength and influence of the company, for whose welfare his solicitude was not less than my own. It is no sufficient answer to this to say that the statement contained in the letters on which I most relied to influence his mind, I now concede, contained expressions liable to be construed against the purity of my motives. Tried by the test of casual and confidential letters, often written hastily and under circumstances and surroundings entirely different from those in the light of which they are interpreted—framed for a specific purpose, and to accomplish a particular end—their collateral and incidental bearings not reflected upon and deliberately weighed but flung off hastily in the instant press of business and the freedom of that personal confidence ordinarily existing between parties jointly concerned in financial schemes or enterprises of public improvement, he would, indeed, be a cautious, a prudent, a wise, and almost perfect man, who could emerge from such an ordeal completely free from the suspicion of fault. I wish, therefore, to declare, in the broadest sense of which language is capable, that in writing the McComb letters I had alone in view the objects above enumerated; that I never for an instant imagined that from them could be extracted proof of the motive and purpose of corrupting members of Congress—motives and purposes which I solemnly declare I never entertained. The insignificant amounts of stock sold to each member with whom I had dealings; the proven fact that I never urged its purchase, and the entire lack of secrecy—ordinarily the badge of evil purposes—in these transactions, ought, in my judgment, to stand as a conclusive refutation of the offenses charged. And above and beyond this, I submit that a long and busy life spent in the prosecution of business pursuits, honorable to myself and useful to mankind, and a reputation hitherto without stain, should of its own weight overcome and outweigh charges solely upheld by the unconsidered and unguarded utterances of confidential business communications. A vast amount of error has been disseminated, and prejudice aroused in the minds of many, by incorrect and extravagant statements of the profits accruing from the different contracts for the construction of the road, and especially that commonly known as the Oakes Ames contract. The actual cost in money of building the road was about seventy millions of dollars, and all statements of a less cost are based upon mere estimates of engineers who never saw the work, and utterly fail to grasp the conditions under which it was prosecuted. The actual profit on this expenditure, estimating the securities and stock at their market value when received in payment, was less than ten millions, as can be demonstrably established in any court. It is in testimony before a committee of the House by witnesses who have spent their lives as contractors, as well as those who have been builders, owners, and operators of some of the great trunk lines of the country, that for twenty-years past the ordinary method of building railroads has been through the medium of constructing companies; that few, if any, roads involving a large outlay of capital are built in any other way; that a profit of from twenty to thirty per cent. is not unreasonable in any case, and that upon the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, estimating it with reference to the magnitude of the work and the risk incurred, no man could reasonably object to a profit of fifty per cent. The like evidence is given by a government director long intimately acquainted with the manifold difficulties and embarrassments encountered, and who has not yet outlived the recollection and realization of them.

So far as I am pecuniarily concerned, it would have been better that I had never heard of the Union Pacific Railroad. At its completion the company found itself in debt about $6,000,000, the burden of which fell upon individuals, myself among others. The assumption of the large portion of this liability allotted to me, followed by others necessary to keep the road in operation until there should be developed in the inhospitable region through which it runs a business affording revenue sufficient to meet running expenses and interest, finally culminated in events familiar to the public, whereby losses were incurred greatly in excess of all profit derived by me from the construction of the road.

Mr. Ames then recited facts and figures to show that the Government had saved $12,868,760 15 in four years from the building of the road, and that if, at the maturity of the bonds, not one cent of interest or principal was paid, but on the other hand was entirely lost, the Government would be the gainer in money to the amount of $6,187,053 77.

He then alluded to the service rendered to the country by the road in developing the resources and attracting capital and immigration, and said: A region of boundless natural resources, lately unknown, unexplored, and uninhabited, dominated by savages, has been reclaimed, hundreds of millions added to the wealth of the nation, and the bonds of fraternal and commercial union between the East and West strengthened beyond the power of civil discord to sever.

After arguing against the Government's weakening the road by adverse legislation, Mr. Ames concluded:

"These, then, are my offenses: that I have risked reputation, fortune, everything, in an enterprise of incalculable benefit to the Government, from which the capital of the world shrank; that I have sought to strengthen the work, thus rashly undertaken, by invoking the charitable judgment of the public upon its obstacles and embarrassments; that I have had friends, some of them in official life, with whom I have been willing to share advantageous opportunities of investment; that I have kept to the truth through good and evil report, denying nothing, concealing nothing, reserving nothing. Who will say that I alone am to be offered up a sacrifice to appease a public clamor or expiate the sins of others? Not until such an offering is made will I believe it possible. But if this body shall so order that it can best be purified by the choice of a single victim, I shall accept its mandate, appealing with unfaltering confidence to the impartial verdict of history for that vindication which it is proposed to deny me here.

The peroration was splendidly read, so that even the sensibilities of Mr. Ames himself could not be restrained sufficiently to keep tears from suffusing his eyes, and it was received with half suppressed murmurs of approbation all over the House.

The reading closed at 2¼ o'clock.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, reverting to the two precedents cited by Mr. Poland to-day, remarked that, though the persons who were referred to were expelled for acts committed before their election, yet they had been indicted for them during the sitting of the Parliament.

A FUNNY SPEECH.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, then rose and proceeded to make an argument in favor of the accused, and against the conclusions of the select committee. What, he asked, was the statement of the committee as against Oakes Ames? First, that he bribed his friends; second, that they did not know that they were bribed; third, that they were not affected by the bribery; and fourth, that neither Mr. Ames nor the persons bribed knew what they were to do or abstain from doing; and yet this committee had concluded its report by charging that Mr. Ames was guilty of bribery because he made these sales of stock. He (Farnsworth) could not so understand the law of bribery. In the first place one man could not commit bribery any more than one man could commit a conspiracy, or any more than one person could commit matrimony. [Laughter.] It required two parties. Again, there could not be bribery unless the person bribed was to do or to abstain from doing something. Besides, a man did not bribe his friends. A man never went to his friend, already committed to his side of the case and in favor of his interest, to bribe him. Bribes were offered to those who were disinclined, to prevail upon them to do what the briber desired them to do. Passing the case of Mr. Brooks, Mr. Farnsworth called attention to the fact that the matter charged against him took place during the time when Mr. Brooks was not a member of Congress, and when he was under no greater obligation of duty in regard to the matter than were Dr. Durant, Mr. Dillon, or any one of those gentlemen who were engaged in the enterprise. It was then that Mr. Brooks first made the negotiation for Credit Mobilier stock. The subsequent transfer of this stock by Mr. Brooks to his son-in-law, Mr. Neilson, was only a proof of his extreme delicacy in not wishing to be connected personally with the matter while he was a Government director. Besides, it was the most natural thing in the world for a man to look after the interests of his own kith and kin. The people had been told so very often within the past year in respect to persons higher in office than Mr. Brooks, [Laughter.] If this transfer to Neilson had been an attempt on the part of Mr. Brooks to cover up a bad transaction, he never would have selected his son-in-law. No man, he was going to say, with the sense necessary to be a member of Congress—that was not putting it very high, [laughter]—but with sense enough to be a county Justice of the Peace—that was better, [laughter]—would ever have resorted to so flimsy a dodge as to select his son-in-law in order to cover up a bad transaction. To his mind, on the face of it, it was not a badge of fraud, but a badge of fair dealing, and it would be so regarded by every sensible judicial tribunal in the land. He did not wish to be understood as approving of this matter in all its length and breadth. He thought that the purchase of Credit Mobilier stock by members of Congress was a very imprudent thing, but he did not propose himself to cast a stone at those who did it. He did not think it was precisely the right thing to continue that sort of machine. That might have been iniquitous, but if so, the House should go back and punish the men who made the contrivance. Let the men who contrived the iniquity be taken up and expelled, if there were such in the House, instead of expelling one man because he sold the stock, and another because he bought it. After passing eulogies on the characters of Mr. Ames and Mr. Brooks, he remarked that it had been said that "slander loves a shining mark." It was so in this case. Men who had been chairmen of committees of the House, who had been regarded as leaders of the House, and whom he had always believed, and still believed to-day to be among the best men of the House, had been singled out in this case. He had had many a bout with some of these men; had had many a sharp encounter with them in debate, but the sharp words which had been uttered on either side had been forgotten and forgiven. He was not, as he was about to leave the hall, going to throw stones at those men. It was most deplorable that such men should be singled out for these shafts. He reminded the House that some men

"Compound for sins they are inclined to.
By damning those they have no mind to."

And so the vicious people (men not half so good as those they condemn) would compound for sins ten times worse, and would justify in their conscience the sins they commit if they could but drag down to their own level a bright and shining mark.

This question, after all, resolved itself into the single question whether the stock of the Credit Mobilier was contraband property. Was it in and of itself iniquitous, so as to corrupt the man who held it? The committee did not anywhere pretend to the affirmative of that proposition. On the contrary, Mr. Ames was one of the largest stockholders of Credit Mobilier stock, and yet it was not proposed to punish him because of that fact. The House was permitted to take it for granted that that property as property did not corrupt or taint the holder, and they were driven to examine the conclusion of the committee, to wit: Whether there was bribery. On that question he would say no more. After a few further remarks the hammer fell, and Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, one of the Democratic members of the Select Committee, took the floor.

SPEECH OF MR. MERRICK.

Mr. Merrick commenced his remarks in so low a tone as to be hardly audible at the reporters' desk. He expressed his regret at finding himself in the painful position of defending the report of the committee, particularly that part of it in which the committee was supposed to have whitewashed other members who had received Credit Mobilier stock. He who so read that report totally misunderstood its scope and purpose. The committee had not, in the language referred to, attempted to exculpate those gentlemen. On the contrary, the committee had pointed out as a lesson for them the course of Senator Bayard, of Delaware, in refusing to touch that stock. It had been the object of the committee, so far as it could do so within the limits of its power, to strike a blow and to cast a censure on all of them. If these members knew it there was no evidence of the fact before the committee. If they had been aware of the enormous dividends that were to grow out of the contract which they made with Ames, the committee could not have acquitted them. But there was no evidence that they did know it.

Mr. Eldridge remarked that they must have known it when they received the large dividend.

Mr. Merrick asked whether the gentleman from Wisconsin had read the testimony at all, and, if so, did he not know well that the contract with each of these men was made in the months of December and January, and that the dividends spoken of were not made till the 17th of June following? How, then, could they know that which did not take place till six months afterward? He declared it to be one of the proudest considerations of his life that every member of the committee felt that it was as solemn a duty to find a verdict of "not guilty" with reference to those whose guilt had not been established as it was to render the painful verdict of guilty, in reference to those whose guilt was proved beyond the possibility of a reasonable doubt. The acts and conduct of Oakes Ames with reference to those members not included in the condemnatory action of the committee, in inveigling those gentlemen into the unfortunate position in which they were placed, could be regarded and characterized only as acts of satanic skill. Oakes Ames knew and understood what he was doing. He knew and understood what the relations of the Credit Mobilier were to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He knew and understood that complications would grow out of the predicament in which he was placing them.

After replying to several other questions from members on his own side, Mr. Merrick said he would now come to consider the questions affecting the gentlemen as to whom the committee had made a specific report. He was pained to mention the name of James Brooks, who had heretofore been honored in the country and in the party of which he (Merrick) was a member. In respect to his case the committee could not shut its eyes to the fact that he must have known from the beginning all the relations between those two corporations. Mr. Brooks had claimed an interest in the Credit Mobilier stock, and when his claim was conceded (not as a right) then, said Mr. Merrick, he reveals his guilty knowledge which is too patent for any eye to fail to see it. The very moment of its concession to him he says that he, being a Government director, cannot take it in his own name.

Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, alluding to the statement that Oakes Ames had contrived this thing with satanic skill, and kept back from the parties with whom he dealt the information which would have repelled them if they knew what he did, asked whether the committee had any proof before it to show that the statement contained in Oakes Ames' letter of Jan. 25, 1868, was not true, namely:

"Part of the purchasers here are poor, and want their bonds to sell to enable them to meet their payment on the stock of the Credit Mobilier. I have told them what they would get as dividends, and they expect it."

Mr. Merrick replied that there was no evidence before the committee that Mr. Ames had made any such statement to them. There was no evidence as to what communications had taken place between them, except the statement of Mr. Ames and themselves. Resuming his argument in relation to Mr. Brooks, he said: Only when it is conceded to him does he transfer it to his son-in-law. Who can say—what rational being can say—that by transferring this thing, when he first claims to get possession of it in his own right, to his son-in-law, he thereby purged himself of iniquity? The iniquity attached when he demanded and received the title to it himself. Mr. Merrick went on to quote the evidence bearing on the point of the guilty knowledge of Mr. Brooks, and then asked whether the committee was not justified in saying that the pretext between Brooks and Neilson was a mere sham, and that in point of fact Neilson was but the figure-head of the ownership, and Brooks the man who derived the fruits of the contract, and continued to enjoy them throughout, and enjoyed them to the present day. He was sorry, from the depths of his heart, to be obliged to make this statement and this exposition of the testimony; but, where duty called him, neither friend nor foe must expect him to depart from his obligation of disclosing the whole truth, and letting the consequences fall where they might [Murmurs of applause, when the hammer fell, and Mr. Merrick took his seat.]

THE PRESIDENT'S LOUISIANA MESSAGE.

The Speaker laid before the House the President's Message in reference to Louisiana.

The Message having been read, Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, moved to refer the Message to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, moved to lay the Message on the table, so as to take it up at any time.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, member of the Judiciary Committee, said that that committee had four cases of impeachment before it, one of them involving this very question, and he assured the House, as his conviction, that if the Message was sent to that Committee there would be no action on it during this Congress.

Mr. Sheldon, of Louisiana, favored having the message laid on the table, to be taken up at any time after action of the Senate was had.

Mr. Cox's motion to lay the message on the table was rejected.

The message was then referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to sit during the session of the House, and to report at any time.

Mr. Poland then moved a recess till half-past one o'clock, with a statement that he would not call for a vote to-night, but that the session should be for debate only on the pending resolution.

Mr. W. R. Roberts, of New-York, moved an adjournment. Lost.

Amid a good deal of confusion, and a variety of propositions and suggestions, the House, at 5 o'clock, took a recess till 7½ o'clock.

The evening session is to be for debate only, and no business whatever is to be transacted.

EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7½ P. M., Mr. Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania, in the chair as Speaker pro tem. There was a rather slim attendance of members, but the galleries were packed almost as densely as they had been in the day session. The body of the hall, however, was partly clear of female incursionists, though there were a few of them occupying the seats of members.

Mr. Wakeman, of New-York, argued against the resolution, and declared that he was not even satisfied that the body of the offense had been committed.

Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, one of the members of the special committee, made an argument in support of the resolution. A good deal had been said in this debate of yielding to popular clamor. He did not regard this as a matter of popular clamor; the people were excited because they saw corruption in high places, and in legislative bodies, and on the judicial bench, and they felt that if corruption got into Congress, and undertook to shape and control legislation, their liberties would be in danger. In conclusion, he said that every member of the select committee had only desired to discharge his duty faithfully and according to his oath. If the House could find all those men acquitted it was for the House to decide; but he, for one, felt it would be an unfortunate thing for the country if the House should pass over, without any punishment, the cases of the two gentlemen named in the resolution now under consideration.

THE PRESIDENT ON LOUISIANA.

A Message to Congress Urging Immediate Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Your attention is respectfully invited to the condition of affairs in the State of Louisiana. Grave complications have grown out of the election there on the 6th of November last, chiefly attributable, it is believed, to an organized attempt on the part of those controlling the election officers and returns to defeat, in that election, the will of a majority of the electors of the State. Different persons are claiming the Executive offices; two bodies are claiming to be the Legislative Assembly of the State; and the confusion and uncertainty produced in this way fall with paralyzing effect upon all its interests. Controversy arose as soon as the election occurred over its proceedings and results, but I declined to interfere until a suit involving this controversy to some extent was brought into the Circuit Court of the United States, under and by virtue of the act of May 31, 1870, entitled an act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union and for other purposes. Finding that resistance was made to judicial process in that suit without any opportunity, and in my judgment without any right to review the judgment of the Court upon the jurisdictional or other questions arising in the case, I directed the United States Marshal to enforce such process, and to use, if necessary, troops for that purpose, in accordance with the thirteenth section of said act, which provides that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process under this act. Two bodies of persons claimed to be the returning board for the State, and the Circuit Court in that case decided that the one to which Lynch belonged, usually designated by his name, was the lawful returning board, and this decision has been repeatedly affirmed by the District and the Supreme Courts of the State. Having no opportunity or power to canvass the votes, and the exigencies of the case demanding an immediate decision, I conceive it to be my duty to recognize those persons as elected who received and held their credentials to office from what then appeared to me to be, and has since been decided by the Supreme Court of the State to be, the legal returning board.

Conformably to the decisions of this board, a full set of State officers has been installed, and a Legislative Assembly organized, constituting, if not a de jure, at least a de facto government, which, since some time in December last, has had possession of the offices and been exercising the usual powers of government; but opposed to this has been another government, claiming to control the affairs of the State, and which has to some extent been pro forma organized. Recent investigation of the said election has developed so many frauds and forgeries as to make it doubtful what candidates received a majority of the votes actually cast, and in view of these facts a variety of action has been proposed. I have no specific recommendation to make upon the subject, but if there is any practical way of removing these difficulties by legislation, then I earnestly request that such action may be taken at the present session of Congress. It seems advisable that I should state now what course I shall feel bound to pursue in reference to the matter in the event of no action by Congress at this time, subject to any satisfactory arrangement that may be made by the parties to the controversy which, of all things, is the most desirable. It will be my duty, so far as it may be necessary for me to act, to adhere to that government heretofore recognized by me. To judge of the election and qualification of its members is the exclusive province of the Senate, as it is also the exclusive province of the House to judge of the election and qualifications of its members. But as to State offices, filled and held under State laws, the decisions of the State judicial tribunals, it seems to me, ought to be respected. I am extremely anxious to avoid any appearance of undue interference in State affairs, and if Congress differs from me as to what ought to be done, I respectfully urge its immediate decision to that effect. Otherwise, I shall feel obliged, as far as I can by the exercise of legitimate authority, to put an end to the unhappy controversy which disturbs the peace and prostrates the business of Louisiana, by the recognition and support of that Government which is recognized and upheld by the courts of the State.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 25, 1873.

The New-York Reform Charter.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

There is a great deal of misrepresentation of the New-York charter now before the Assembly—some of it ignorant and much of it willful. Those who criticise it either do not comprehend the provisions they talk about, or else they take special pains to distort their real character. In order to a right understanding of the matter, we ask attention to the following points:

1. *The charter vests the power of appointment in the Board of Aldermen subject to the objections of the Mayor.* If the Aldermen nominate a bad man, the Mayor has the opportunity of stating to the Board and the public why he should not be appointed. This power of official criticism must act as a restraint upon the Board, and compel it in self-defense to designate men who can pass the ordeal of the Mayor's scrutiny. It is charged that the Republicans adopt this plan in order to grasp all power. But in reply to this imputation it is only necessary to say that *out of fifteen Aldermen there are only seven Republicans.* The majority of the board, however, are composed of high-minded, trustworthy citizens, who are heavy tax-payers and interested in good government. Among the Republicans are such men as Samuel B. H. Vance, O. P. C. Billings, John Falconer, Peter Kehr, and others, who are recognized in New-York as men of the highest character. Among the Democrats are such men as Peter Gilsey and Jenkins Van Shaick, whom no one would venture to impeach for a moment. Such was the standing of these men that they were made Reform candidates, and both Gilsey and Vance, taking them as representatives, received over 70,000 votes; and it is to such that the power of appointment, with its restrictions, is given.

2. *The charter vests the power of removal absolutely in the Mayor subject to the approval of the Governor.* This has several obvious merits. In the first place, it separates the source of removal from the source of appointment, which is plainly a valuable safeguard. In the second place, it concentrates the power of removal, and holds a rod over the heads of officials such as has never existed before. In the present charter no such thing is recognized as authority to remove, and under former charters, if it existed at all, it was vested in the Mayor and Aldermen, and thus so diffused as to impair its efficiency. Given as it is in the pending charter to the Mayor and Governor, it is compressed into such small compass that it may be readily wielded when necessity requires, and becomes a very important safeguard.

3. *These provisions taken together constitute such a real system of checks and balances as New-York has never before had.* The appointing power is compelled to hold in view the possibility of removal by an entirely independent authority, and so to appoint excellent officers who are not likely to give occasion for removal. The officers themselves are put upon their good behavior by the knowledge that if they afford any reason they are liable at any moment to be removed, and that the friends who appointed them cannot help them. The removing power has not the privilege of appointing, and so is relieved from the temptation of putting out one man merely for the sake of putting in another, or for any other than a good and valid reason. Harmonizing with these safeguards is the further provision that when the Mayor removes an officer, the Aldermen cannot reappoint him.

We ask fair-minded men to consider these provisions, answer whether they do not fix responsibility more appropriately, and whether they do not promise better results than any plan which the critics propose. Not one of the critics of the pending charter, so far as we have observed, has fairly stated these propositions—not one of them has been just enough to present the system in its true outlines. They misrepresent the manner in which these powers are deposited—misrepresent the organization of the Board of Audit, which is wholly different from that of the old board, and altogether sound—misrepresent the whole character of the framework. If they would correctly state the facts, the public would at once see the injustice of their criticisms.

The Alleged Forgery of Erie Certificates—Jobson's Suit Against Daniel Drew.

The suit of D. Wemys Jobson against Daniel Drew, to recover $10,000 for alleged breach of contract, and which was once placed on the short calendar of the court, has been restored to the long calendar. Jobson, it appears, claims that in May, 1872, he gave information to Daniel Drew that a large amount of Erie certificates had been forged and placed on the market; that Drew, being short on Erie, and believing that if the truth of Jobson's story was established, it would give the stock a downward tendency, and enable him to fulfill his contracts at a reduced rate, offered to Jobson $10,000 if he could establish the fact. Jobson claims he did establish the fact, and that one party in Europe had been arrested therefor, but that Mr. Drew refused to acknowledge the alleged indebtedness.

The case, when called on the short calendar, was found to occupy more than the prescribed time—one hour—and hence has been placed on the general calendar, as provided by the rules of court.

A Case of Contempt of Court.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, Presiding Judge Ingraham, and Judges Davis and Fancher on the Bench, at the conclusion of the argument in the case of Ormsby against the Vermont Copper Company, Judge Davis, addressing counsel for the appellant, Mr. John Flanders, inquired if he was the author of a letter just handed to the Presiding Judge. Mr. Flanders answered that he was. To this Judge Davis replied that he (counsel) had been guilty of a gross insult to the Presiding Judge by sending him a letter containing an imputation wholly false and unfounded. The Court would, therefore, direct the clerk to enter an order, ordering him (the counsel) to show cause to-morrow why he should not be punished for contempt of Court.

The order was thereupon entered by the clerk, returnable to-day, the accused counsel at the same time making a copy of the offensive letter, which, it was stated, charged the Presiding Judge with directing the case to be put off when it had been peremptorily set down for argument on a specified day.

Inquiry made upon the clerk on the subject resulted in the assurance that the charge conveyed in the letter was utterly and absurdly groundless; that this case, as all others, had been maintained in its proper place on the calendar, in conformity with the long established rules of the court.

THE SCANNELL TRIAL.

Continuation of the Case Yesterday—Testimony on the Insanity Plea.

The trial of John Scannell for the murder of Thomas Donohoe was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady.

Otis J. Wilson testified to many strange and eccentric acts on the part of the prisoner prior to and subsequent to the shooting of Donohoe.

Henry Hart, a barber, testified in relation to the question of insanity, that the prisoner on one occasion got shaved twice within an hour.

Miss Kittie Scannell, the half-sister of the prisoner, testified that ever since the death of her father, her brother John had been like a father to all the family. Prior to the death of Florence he never acted rudely to any one of them, but he was uniform in his kindness and good treatment. At this point of the testimony of the witness the prisoner burst into tears, and his convulsive weeping interrupted the proceedings in court. The brother and wife of the prisoner were also visibly affected, and on motion of Mr. Beach the prisoner was permitted to retire. Mr. Spencer escorted him to the private room attached to the court, but after the lapse of a few minutes they returned into court, and the witness was allowed to withdraw. It was stated in court that after the retirement of the prisoner he quickly assumed his ordinary appearance of stolid indifference and ate some sandwiches heartily.

Dr. Oakland Payne, Surgeon in charge of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, testified: I have been acquainted with the prisoner for a long time, and was physician to his family. Prior to the shooting of Florence Scannell, the prisoner was in very good health. After the shooting I saw him at Bellevue Hospital. At that time his manner was wild and excited, and his complexion was pale and haggard. He then began to waste away visibly, and he became irritable and incoherent. I have frequently met him in the street at 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, and asked why he was not in bed. He answered, "What is the use? I can't sleep." One day he accompanied me to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and while there he behaved very strangely, and said he saw his brother in every bed. From his manner, appearance, acts, and conversation, I judged him to be decidedly insane, and I told his friends so a hundred times, and recommended them to place him in an asylum. This opinion was expressed frequently from the time Florence was shot to within a few months of the killing of Donohoe.

Edward Nixon McDonald stated that on one occasion he met the prisoner, and upon asking him who kept his brother's stables since his death, he became very white, his eyes assumed a wild, unnatural expression, and they seemed to have been riveted in his head.

The court then adjourned.

The North Carolina Kuklux Again.

A letter from Graham, N. C., to the Raleigh *Era*, under date of Feb. 20, says that since the introduction of the Amnesty bill in the State Legislature the people of the southern portion of Alamance County have been suffering from the outrages of their old enemies, the Kuklux. Particulars are given as follows:

Some two weeks ago a crowd of these desperadoes, led by one of the chiefs of the klan, went to the house of Alex. Russell, a peaceable and good citizen, and there assaulted a young man and stabbed him severely. This young man is of good moral character, and remarkably peaceable in his habits, but notwithstanding this he was set upon by these ruffians and dreadfully wounded with knives, from which he will not recover for some time.

This same crowd, led by this same chief and his followers, not only in the outrages that disgraced our country prior to the interference of the military, but now, in anticipation of the passage of an act that will screen them from punishment for the outrageous crimes they are already guilty of, band themselves together and scour the whole region, terrifying good and peaceable citizens; and these outrages are all committed in the night time.

On last Sunday night this same crowd went to the house of a colored woman living on the lands of J. W. Stockard, and with pistols and threats ran them all from their house, (there being two others in the house besides the woman,) and by their screams they aroused said Stockard, who went near the house, and upon remonstrating with them he was threatened with death if he interfered. There are other instances of like character, and the whole community is in a state of terror.

Sale of a Trotting Horse in Canada.

From the Hamilton (Ontario) Times, Feb. 21.

Mazeppa, the well-known and fine-conditioned thirteen-year-old trotting horse, which did a mile in two minutes twenty-nine seconds at the late Toronto races, was, yesterday, sold in front of the court-house, Toronto, to Mr. Mitchell, of Guelph, brother-in-law of the late owner, Mr. McElroy, of that town, for $800. The first offer was $400, after which the bids made rapid progression. There was a large number of spectators present. She was sold by a bailiff under a chattel mortgage to recover $1,100, now overdue. She had been seized sometime ago in Hamilton, and, with a certain right of redemption, was to have been sold a week ago last Tuesday here, but there was no bid made. She was allowed to proceed to Toronto to trot, and was there seized and sold.

Sale of Bank Fixtures by a Tax Collector.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, Feb. 25.

The fixtures of the Warwick National Bank was sold by the town collector on Friday of week before last, to secure the payment of the additional tax levied on the bank, which the officers refused to pay, alleging that it was unjust. At the sale the only bidders were the Supervisor and John Burt. The first bid was a low one by Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Burt overbid him by a dollar; and up they went, almost dollar by dollar, until the whole amount of the tax, $489 66, was reached, when the articles were knocked down to Mr. Burt, who loaned them to the bank; and the business now proceeds as usual. We understand that it is the intention of the bank to bring the matter before the courts as soon as possible.

The Investigation by the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Committee of Ways and Means had before them to-day Mr W. S. King, Postmaster of the House of Representatives, who testified that some time during the last session of Congress Mr. Richard B. Irwin, agent of the Pacific Mail steamers, called upon him and solicited his aid in securing additional subsidy for that company, which witness gave to the full extent of his ability. He also testified he had spoken unreservedly to members of Congress upon the subject, urging the legislation desired. That he knew of no other agent of the Company than Mr. Irwin in the matter. Was never offered nor paid one dollar by Irwin, or any other party, for services, and had no knowledge whatever of any money having been paid to any member of the House or Senate to secure legislation, or for any other purpose in that connection. When asked whether he heard of money having been used in that matter, witness answered he had. During the debate on the subject he had heard members of Congress charge that money was being used. He had no other knowledge or information than what he had just stated.

Change in the Canadian Ministry—A Public Dinner.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—Sir Francis Hincks, Minister of Finance, has resigned, and Hon. Mr. Tilly has been sworn in as his successor. Dr. Tupper succeeds Mr. Tilly as Minister of Customs.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25.—The public dinner to Sir Hugh Allan, on the occasion of his departure for England, in the interest of the Canadian Pacific and Northern Colonization Railways, took place last evening, and was a most magnificent affair. About 250 gentlemen were present, including most of our leading citizens. The chair was occupied by Mayor Coursol. Sir Francis Hincks replied to the toast of "The Government," and in the course of his remarks eulogized Sir Hugh Allan for his enterprise. Sir Hugh Allan, in replying to the toast of his health, referred to the magnitude of the undertaking on which they were about to embark, and in a comprehensive speech, describing the nature of the work and the policy of the company, pointed out the benefits that would arise to Canada and the world on the completion of the railway, which would open up a country equal to the whole of Europe.

Nova Scotia Marine Intelligence.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 25.—The steam-ship Manitoba arrived here this morning from Liverpool.

The time of the sailing of the steam-ship Nestorian has been changed from noon to 3 o'clock to-day, when she takes all the mails for Liverpool.

The mail steamers for Bermuda and Newfoundland sailed at noon to-day.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUGHING IT—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Fawcet, Mrs. John Wood.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Pateman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WILL O' THE WISP—Mr. Charles Abbott.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Morning, afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The practical portion of the resolutions submitted by the Committee of Seventy to the meeting last night must have disappointed the after-dinner gushers, and the Tammany crowd generally. We have been told that the charter was a "nefarious scheme" from beginning to end—the production of a "corrupt ring," which would hand over the City, gagged and bound, to bandits and freebooters, &c. We have humbly suggested that these were wild criticisms—that the measure was defective, and yet if wisely amended, could be made a very serviceable one. The Committee of Seventy take much the same view, for they "resolved that, while finding several important provisions in the proposed charter to condemn, *we also find much in connection with it to approve.*" Is it possible? Are we, then, to regard the Committee of Seventy as belonging to a "ring of tyrants and robbers" and "political brigands"—the language of one of our staid contemporaries? If the whole charter is a fraud, how is it that even the Committee of Seventy—now consisting largely of Democrats—find so much in it to approve? The truth is that the charter was condemned by some visionaries before it was read, and they are playing into the hands of corrupt politicians who are anxious to keep the City under the Tweed charter. HANK SMITH and the rest of the Tammany gang do not want to be turned out. It is not at all impossible that this move will succeed—and we only hope that if it should, the responsibility will be placed where it belongs.

Efforts are being made at Albany to change the charter in the Senate for the worse. One set of men are endeavoring to have the number of Police Commissioners increased to five, so as to make room for themselves as commissioners. We do not at present give their names, but shall do so if it is necessary. It is sufficient at present to say that the same men who insist that the Department of Public Works, with its vast powers, shall be under one man, urge that three commissioners are not enough for the police. They even assert that the Commissioner of Public Works is exerting his influence in this direction. If this is so, we shall expect to see him favoring a board of three or five for the public works. Another set of men are preparing to restore the old advertising, stationery, and printing jobs, and have got their little amendments ready for this purpose, while others are working for a general increase of salaries. We warn the Republicans that they cannot afford to destroy these good features of the proposed charter. It is said on good authority that though the old Tammany office-holders have raised no considerable amount of money to defeat the charter, they have got together enough to employ counsel, who is to go to Albany this week with authority to distribute offices, and that the first step in the programme laid out is to ask the Senate committee for a further hearing, in order that delay may be obtained. It seems to us that the committee ought by this time to be sufficiently instructed. No new views or facts can be advanced, and there ought to be no more delay. If for no other reason, the charter should be got out of the way in order that other necessary legislation may proceed.

A remarkable scene occurred yesterday in the North Carolina Legislature, during the debate upon the Kuklux Amnesty bill. One of the Republican members, in opposing the measure, related the terrible details of the brutal murder of Senator JOHN W. STEPHENS, in 1870, as obtained by him from the sworn testimony of one of the murderers. The description of the tragedy was a vivid one, and it fell with such startling effect upon the Assembly that the house almost immediately adjourned, without taking any action on the bill. As Kuklux outrages are again becoming frequent in North Carolina, owing to the passage of the Amnesty act by the State Senate, it is probable that the disclosures made yesterday will be effectual in preventing it becoming a law.

The proceedings before the Board of Supervisors on Monday made manifest the necessity of a complete reform in the management of the armories and drill-rooms for the militia of New-York. The subject is one which admits of no delay. While the State is called upon to vote away a large plot of ground in Reservoir-square for the use of the Seventh Regiment, we have before us the figures showing the cost of repairing and maintaining the armories of various other military organizations. The extravagance, which made such rapid strides during the Ring régime, has nowhere been more marked than in the management of the City armories. Here we have bills amounting to over $52,000 for materials furnished for the repair of the Centre Market drill-room, with the probability that the job, when completed, will cost the tax-payers $100,000. The expenses of an armory in Broadway, near Forty-fourth-street, amount annually to the sum of $27,000. The lease of the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in Fourteenth-street, amounts to $20,000 per annum. Now where is all this to stop? Are we to continue the extravagances of the Tweed and Sweeny rule? Let the entire matter of armories for our citizen soldiery be referred to a special committee of citizens, like Gen. SHALER, Controller GREEN, with one or two competent architects; and let us see if thousands of dollars cannot be saved to the City by concentrating all these armories, especially now that the Department of Parks has fixed upon an excellent parade ground, and all that is wanted for the various regiments is an arsenal in which to deposit their arms, with sufficient room to teach recruits "the school of the soldier."

During the discussion in the Assembly last night of the proposal to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation, the position was taken that no property should be exempted from taxation. This is perfectly true, and it would be an exceedingly good thing for the City of New-York if the principle were carried out to its legitimate conclusions. In levying the State tax, for example, the cities of New-York and Brooklyn are made to pay on a valuation considerably higher than that of all the rest of the State put together. Did the same relation exist between taxable valuation and salable value of real estate, in the upper counties that prevails in the two lower, our annual taxes would be appreciably lighter, and we should not be made to pay for the exemption from taxation of property in the interior of the State. So far as the argument applies to the proposed exemption of mortgages, it is obvious that it could be met by the counter-argument, "no property should be twice taxed." It comes to this, in the long run, that the man who gives a mortgage on his property is made to pay one tax in increased interest, and another in actual rating, upon precisely the same piece of real estate.

Few will fail to recognize the good sense, moderation, and justice of the President's Message on the Louisiana question. He shows that he has carefully avoided action until it became necessary, and that when he had to act, he has done so strictly within the limits of his office. No President ever had to deal with a question more confused and obscure than this, and none could have proceeded with more circumspection. The President is constantly displaying in a remarkable degree the solid qualities which have won him the respect and confidence of the people.

Last Night's Meeting.

The meeting in the Cooper Institute, last night, was respectable, both in numbers and character. It was a staid, business-like assemblage, come together to hear a highly important piece of legislation discussed in a sober, business-like manner. It showed comparatively little enthusiasm, and gave evidence of none of that burning popular indignation on which the Tammany Press had counted so confidently. The "declaration of war" announced with much vaporing by the "Liberal-Republican" organ was not forthcoming. On the contrary, Prof. DWIGHT conceded that the only sensible course open for Reformers was to show a disposition to make peace. This the leading speaker very effectually did, by stating, "on authority," that the organization which he represented was willing to concede, for the sake of harmony, that while the power of nominating should rest with the Mayor, the Aldermen might be intrusted with the power of confirmation. This is precisely the kind of practical basis which we have all along advised as a means of bringing into accord all parties who honestly desire the passage of a Reform charter. So long as the Mayor and his friends maintained their position of uncontrolled executive power, there could be no agreement short of bringing the Republican Party over to their side. Having abated somewhat of their untenable pretensions, there is good prospect of a substantial agreement about the appointing power, as well as a disposition on the part of the Legislature to listen to the further suggestions made last night in regard to the less vital points which require amendment.

Considering the moderate tone of most of the speeches made last night, and the exceedingly tranquil temper of "the people," as represented there, it is a pity that the Committee of Seventy should have thought it necessary to introduce a temperate and practical series of resolutions with a very preposterous piece of rhetorical declamation. It sounds strange, to say the least of it, to concede that the Board of Aldermen may be intrusted with the power of confirming appointments, and then to ask people to believe that the proposal to intrust them with the power of recommending, and, in extreme cases, making, such appointments, involves considerations of "utter perdition," "demagogism," "mercenary intrigue," "greed," "cunning," and sundry other terrible things besides. There is a suggestion of the juvenile debating society about this sort of stuff which is apt to make the deliberations of a body of grave elderly gentlemen somewhat ridiculous. Whoever does the spread-eagle business for the committee ought to be suppressed, if it desires to retain its power for public usefulness.

It is very desirable that the Legislature should not misapprehend the meaning of last night's meeting. We hear that the professors of "skilled talent" are coming rather prominently to the front at Albany, and are using every effort on behalf of Liberal Republican and Democratic office-holders, to create the impression that the charter is very unpopular in New-York. The respectable body of citizens who quietly listened, at the Cooper Institute, to a series of arguments the reverse of inflammatory, afford a standing proof that this community is willing to give the framers of the charter credit for an honest desire to reform the local government of New-York. The people are resolved on having such a reform, and are determined to tolerate no violent demonstrations of dissatisfaction on minor points, lest the vital point of getting rid of the wrecks of the Tammany régime should be lost sight of. The Legislature may feel perfectly assured, however, that should the "arguments" of an office-holders' lobby be allowed to defeat all charter reform, there would be an outburst of popular indignation about whose character no possible mistake could be made. The people have given pretty good evidence that they are not frightened with bogey talk about "Rings" and "conspiracies." Newspapers that bluster about renewing the Reform battle of 1871, which was won in the face of their covert or active opposition, calculate altogether too confidently on the shortness of the public memory. New-York has not forgotten what it paid, and is still paying, for the rule of Tammany, and it is very unmistakably resolved to have, above all things, the last vestiges of that rule swept away.

Congress on Trial.

Judge POLAND'S Committee yesterday was placed in a curious position. By a trick of Mr. BEN BUTLER—which, for pure impudence and disregard of the rights of the House, or the proprieties of legislative procedure, is without parallel—the Select Committee was made to appear to the public in a quasi-defensive attitude. It is to the credit of the committee, and of its able chairman, Judge POLAND, that the position allotted was declined with dignity and decision. The chairman, in opening the debate, assumed, and justly, that it was OAKES AMES and Mr. BROOKS, and not he and his companions, who were on trial. If the House could but recognize it in that corner of the republic, it is itself that is really on trial, and the tribunal that sits in judgment is the intelligent and honest portion of the American people.

In his opening argument, Judge POLAND adhered closely to the facts of the case, and though he treated them with spirit, and not without touches of quiet humor, he afforded the House a clear, close, and well-reasoned statement of the committee's position.

Mr. AMES was heard in reply through the Clerk, Mr. MCPHERSON, who, we are told, was kind enough to read AMES' very remarkable statement with "great elocutionary power," and with such effect that tears of self-commiseration vailed Mr. AMES' shrewd eyes. If Mr. AMES' tenderness for himself is no greater than that which he has shown toward some better men, Mr. MCPHERSON'S reading must have been a marvel of art.

Mr. AMES was supported by Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, in a speech which we do not care to characterize. Mr. FARNSWORTH has been in Congress eight years. He has most of that time figured as a champion of strict virtue. If he now thinks that a man cannot be guilty of intent to bribe unless he bribes some one, and that for an official to transfer stock which he cannot legally hold to his son-in-law is a "badge of fair dealing," he will escape criticism, because he makes it needless. There is not a beardless voter, just past his majority, in the Union who would not be ashamed to father such puerilities.

Mr. AMES' own defense is probably the best that can be made. We do not see how it could be made much better or worse, for its style is the perfection of plausibility, and its matter amounts to nothing. No one who has read AMES' testimony, and especially his statements submitted to the committee in writing, will fall into the error of supposing that he wrote the defense yesterday read by Mr. MCPHERSON with such pathos. Nothing could exceed the rambling irrelevancy, the looseness of statement, the obscurity, confusion, and want of sequence of Mr. AMES before the committee. These are not the qualities of the defense.

But, though lawyers can make much out of little, they cannot make something out of nothing, and there is absolutely nothing in the evidence to build a defense of AMES upon. He is condemned on his own admissions, made in his written statement to the committee, and volunteered before he had been examined at all. In that statement, as Judge POLAND very aptly remarked, AMES "avowed his whole philosophy on the subject." He was himself the possessor of certain property which had been granted by the Government, not for him to seize upon, but for the building of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was afraid the Government would discover the fraud and claim the property, and to protect himself he proposed to give various Congressmen an interest in his plunder. "I have found," he says, "that there is no difficulty in getting a man to look after his own property."

All the cheap eloquence about the risks AMES took in building the Pacific Railway, and his motives in doing so, is aside from the question. He may have gone into the enterprise from pure patriotism. Possibly the act was as meritorious as the founding of the Peabody School Fund. But whether it was so or not has nothing to do with the way in which he sought to make friends for his scheme in Congress. In that he was guilty of intent to bribe. "All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten" that act.

Nor can the real purpose of the Credit Mobilier be concealed. It is assumed in AMES' defense that this company was a legitimate contrivance, necessary to build the road. The facts are these: The Government lent a large amount of bonds, and gave a large amount of land to the Pacific Railroad Company. The managers of this company, in their character as the Credit Mobilier, built the road for some $47,000,000. They took the property of the road, in most part furnished by the Government, to pay this amount. They then took $23,000,000 more and pocketed it, calling it profit to the Credit Mobilier. The only title they had to this amount was got from themselves. No wonder they wanted more "friends in Congress," to use Mr. AMES' phrase, when they found this title was likely to be investigated.

It is not necessary to go over again the details of the evidence in this matter. It is plain enough, and the people, having read the report of the Poland Committee upon it, have made up their minds that that committee is more than justified in its recommendations. The sober, deliberate popular judgment is that the action the committee proposes falls short rather than goes beyond what is demanded. As we have said the public do not await a verdict from the House to be able to judge the offenders. They have already done that. They are now waiting to make up their minds as the House itself, and they will treat any evasion of duty in the matter with great severity. It is to be hoped that the House will perceive this and endeavor to do what is of the last importance in a free government, to preserve for the Legislature the respect of the people.

Philadelphia and the Centennial.

The Philadelphians are making great preparations for the centennial. At a meeting on Saturday evening, at their Academy of Music, subscriptions in the city to the amount of nearly $1,250,000 were reported. Half a million of this was from the municipal government, and another half million from railroad corporations. The latter sum is classed by the papers there as a Philadelphia subscription. This is hardly a correct statement; for the roads in question, though controlled in Philadelphia, are by no means all of them entirely owned there. But making allowance for the proportion of stock in these roads not held in the city or its neighborhood, the whole amount already pledged by the people of Philadelphia and its vicinity, may be set down as not far from $1,500,000.

There is a good deal of room to doubt whether the direct benefit to Philadelphia, even if the centennial is as successful as the most sanguine can expect, will equal the anticipations formed in regard to it. An immense concourse, assembled to participate in a great celebration or visit a great exhibition, is not apt to be so much of an advantage to the business of a place as most persons imagine. As an advertisement, such things are worth something. Before the days of newspapers they were worth a great deal; but their relative, if not their actual value, for this purpose, has been considerably thrown into the shade by the facilities afforded by the Press. But the direct benefit to be derived is not the only one. A strong, united feeling in a community in regard to any object—provided there is nothing deleterious in the object or the means of accomplishing it—is always a benefit. The energy developed, the sense of mutual interest promoted, the friendships formed, the suppression of individual jealousies and of petty rivalry, and the substitution of large and liberal ideas of public welfare in place of narrow-minded selfishness, are often exceedingly valuable, apart from any advantages derived from the end that has been aimed at.

There is just at present a great stirring up among the placid inhabitants of the city which was formerly spoken of as situated near the junction of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, but which is now more generally known as being at the junction of the Delaware River and Pennsylvania Railroad. Of this movement, preparation for the centennial is nominally the principal object. But the centennial is not the only subject which the people of that city are agitating. Among other things, they are having a good deal to say about increasing their foreign commerce. In the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday, immediately after an editorial on Saturday's meeting at the Academy of Music, is a short article containing a statement that "the steamer *Vaderland*, upon reaching the wharf at the foot of Washington-street, found that the railroad officials had everything ready for immediately taking charge of the passengers. Their baggage had been checked at Antwerp for their respective destinations, and in barely an hour after the steamer was made fast, all the immigrants, with their baggage, had been taken ashore, passed through the Custom-house examination, and were in the cars at the pier, ready to leave for their other destinations, West, East, South, and North." The Philadelphians expect soon to have five lines of European steamers. Whether all these lines, or any of them, will succeed is a point about which there is a good deal of uncertainty. But if the steamers *do* succeed, the union of feeling and the activity produced by getting ready for the centennial, will unquestionably have a great deal to do with it.

The preparations in Philadelphia for the centennial very much resemble those of an old-fashioned New-England matron for a family gathering on Thanksgiving Day. Roasting the turkey, baking the pies, and attending to other matters relating to the dinner, are things requiring some labor, it is true; but they are small affairs compared with the general and thorough cleaning up of the whole house, in anticipation of the occasion. The people of the Quaker City are beginning to "clean up" for visitors. We mean this, of course, in a figurative sense, though the condition of their streets gives room also for a literal application of the idea. With what efficiency the metaphorical brooms and scrubbing brushes will be used remains to be seen. There is a most excellent opportunity for their employment in many departments of the city government. No house-keeper anywhere between the River St. John and Long Island Sound ever had so delightful a field of operations. One thing is certain. If they do not have a good house-cleaning, as part of the preliminaries to the centennial, they are not likely to be at any future time—or at all events, any time previous to the approach of the corresponding epoch in 1976—placed in circumstances so favorable for "making," in the familiar language of domestic life, "things fit to be seen."

A Word With the Weather.

In connection with the almost insufferable conduct of the weather during the last three months, there is but one consolatory reflection. It will be remembered that in the Fall we were told, upon the authority of beavers and muskrats, that we were to have an unusually mild Winter. It is rather pleasant to know that those mendacious animals, whose procrastination in point of preparations for the cold induced the belief that the Winter would be an open one, have suffered severely. Not that the humane man does not regret that beavers have frozen at their door-steps, and muskrats congealed in the privacy of their holes—still, a sense of justice compels us to feel that an animal who is guilty of willful mendacity, deserves to point with stiffened ears and frozen tail the moral that falsehood in a beaver or a muskrat is as infamous as it is in a Liberal editor or the occupant of an eleemosynary brown-stone house.

To angrily abuse the weather is an act of childish folly. It is, however, entirely permissible to point out, in a dignified and saddened way, the shortcomings of the thermometer, and the objectionable conduct of the snow. The consistent and conservative Winter of by-gone years had its recognized method of procedure. There was a week of intense cold in the latter part of December, followed by a thaw early in January. Then came a final week of vigorous freezing in February, and a subsequent steady rise of temperature until May. The present Winter, on the contrary, has followed no precedent. It has apparently resented the freedom with which the Meteorological Bureau has pried into its secrets, and it has occupied itself with an indignant effort to put the predictions of the Government weather prophet to shame. Thus it has fawned with smiling breezes upon the author of "Probabilities," until it fancied that he had been bullied into predicting "warm and pleasant weather" for the next day, and has then suddenly put forth its utmost energies to force down the mercury, and to freeze every available object into temporary granite. It is fair to say that the bureau has had decidedly the best of this conflict, and has predicted with marvelous accuracy each imminent meteorological somersault that the indignant weather has ventured to turn. What may have furnished sport to the contending parties has, however, resulted in injury to us. We have been compelled to undergo changes of temperature sufficiently sudden and violent to break down the metallic constitution of the bronze Franklin of Printing-House-square. Our houses have been deluged with floods of water from frozen pipes. Our streets have been blocked with a reckless extravagance of snow that might, had it been judiciously lavished elsewhere, have made happy hundreds of deserving Arctic foxes and poor, but exemplary, Polar bears. Our rivers have been dammed with ice, and our railway trains have been wrecked by brittle rails, at the very season when railway directors rarely venture to travel, and when, consequently, railway accidents can do no possible good.

The frequent thaws that have been sandwiched in between nights of Arctic cold have only added to our trials, and have diversified the grief of the pedestrian by substituting unexpected baths in casual pools of liquid mud for the cleanlier torture of violent falls upon the ice-clad pavement. There is no untimely excess of which the present Winter has not been guilty, and whether its reckless vagaries will cease at the advent of March, or whether its corrupting and debasing influence will attend the youthful Spring, and stretch onward far toward the vigorous and warm-hearted June, only the future can decide. No one who cherishes a regard for Winter, and respects the mighty forces of nature, can help regretting that the former should have betrayed the ill-tempered fickleness of a superannuated coquette, and that the latter should have lent their aid to this unseemly exhibition. May we not hope that we shall soon see an end of this unpleasant state of things, and that the entrance of March will be signalized by a thorough reformation in the weather, and its future regulation in a systematic and enlightened way?

MINOR TOPICS.

An extensive political riot took place at Quebec, on Monday, and it is expected that it will be renewed on Monday next, the day of election. The report that Mr. LANGEVIN has telegraphed from Ottawa that the Government candidates must be elected at any cost should be received with considerable doubt. There is some difference between new and old France, and the Ottawa Government has not heretofore imitated NAPOLEON'S orders to prominent prefects to elect candidates by any and all means. This is the second political riot which has occurred in Quebec since last Summer, and those Canadians who are urging the destruction of the Quebec fortifications might reasonably inquire whether, after all, the Citadel may not prove useful to the local politicians. It would be a very convenient place of refuge for a party defeated in a street fight, and if one set of rioters could gain possession of it and turn its guns upon the city, the immediate and triumphant success of their candidate at the polls would be secured.

In our report yesterday of the case of the Mayor, &c., *vs.* TWEED, in regard to the water property, a very serious error occurred. Counsel did not consent that the demurrer be sustained, nor was it sustained. The new Corporation Counsel and his advisers thought that the complaint should be amended in some particulars, and asked and obtained leave to amend within thirty days. The usual clause was added that in case they did not amend, judgment should go for the defendant. We learn that they propose to amend, and that the case will proceed.

The South has been sending diseased cattle into New-Jersey, whence they have found their way into this market, to the detriment of both purse and character of Jersey stock-raisers. The State Agricultural Society of New-Jersey has waked up to the necessity of doing something to stop this dangerous importation. The Legislature has been memorialized to appoint a committee to ascertain the limits within which the disease—pleuro-pneumonia—has already been propagated through the agency of Southern cattle, and attention has been called to the fact that full statutory powers already exist to enable the constituted authorities to put a stop to further importation of diseased stock.

A black-mailer was brought to signal grief by a courageous lady of this City, the other day. He had written her a letter threatening to expose her to public abhorrence, which letter she wisely showed to the police. At their advice, she appointed an interview with the black-mailer, paid him the price demanded as the condition of suppressing his mendacious slander, and then quietly gave him in charge to an officer who was in waiting for him. The bold and vigorous conduct of a clergyman upon whom a woman attempted to levy black-mail, last Summer, had the effect of seriously injuring the business of trading on the fears of nervous people. The recent attempt, which was so neatly frustrated, is the first one of the kind which has lately been heard of. We may now expect another lull in the business of black-mailing; and if, whenever a similar attempt is made, a like courage is displayed, the black-mailer will find his occupation wholly gone.

Commend us to Coroner BAYLISS, of South Oyster Bay, for the proper understanding of the law governing "Crowner's quest." In this City, at least, Coroners wait till their victims have breathed their last before impaneling a jury. Not so BAYLISS; he impanels a jury and holds an inquest while his victim is yet alive, and keeps them in permanent session till death has set in. Cannot somebody move to promote BAYLISS? He might be of great service in the Tombs, where inquests on very live men might have more salutary effect than the dangling rope of the distant gallows.

The old saying that "the steed starves while the grass is growing," has been aptly illustrated in Broadway this week. Mr. BERGH was in Albany looking after the interests of his bill, while all along the great thoroughfare the noble animals slipped, fell, and often died, simply for the want of humane foresight on the part of drivers, who insisted upon going fast over a pavement most dangerous to horseflesh in this severe weather.

To read the reports about the Gilbert Elevated Railway, one would imagine that the whole thing is to be put together like a card-house, or that some wonders in workmanship will be made manifest of which we have not heard before. The "frame-work," we are told, is partly completed somewhere in Pennsylvania, and when the men go to work they can put all together in an incredibly short space of time—twenty-four hours, we believe—and, according to the reporters again, we shall all travel from the City Hall to the Harlem River at the rate of forty miles an hour—say by the Fourth of July. Either Mr. GILBERT'S ideas, or those of the reporters, must be terribly elevated—a good deal more so than the road we have been promised so long.

Does it not strike the lovers of Cuban independence that there is a good deal of the *Bombastes Furioso* in the following extract from the manifesto issued on Monday by the refugees in this City:

> "The Cuban refugees residing in this City, believing that they faithfully interpret the feelings and aims of their fellow-citizens, both of those who are in exile or remain in Cuba, either fighting or living in the towns oppressed by the enemy, send forth this, their manifesto, to protest their firm loyalty to the Republic proclaimed at Guaimaro on the 10th of April, 1869, and to declare in the most solemn and formal way that their purpose is immutable and final in achieving their independence from Spain, even at the risk of complete ruin for the country and death for every Cuban."

What right have these men to resolve upon a course, at the "risk of complete ruin for the country and death for every Cuban," at a safe distance from the scene of operations, and while enjoying all the comforts of a luxurious exile in their New-York homes? The time for paper bullets has passed for Cuba, and while we would not advise the fitting out of expeditions from these shores, against the spirit and intent of our laws, there are a thousand other ways in which the privations of the poor, heroic, struggling patriots might be lightened, and even their cause advanced, if there were only more harmony in the ranks of Cuban refugees, and less disposition to be grandiloquent when active work is required. CASTELAR'S rhetoric is sufficient to help along the cause of Cuba, and while the Spanish Lamartine talks, would it not be well for the friends of Cuba to act?

District-Attorney PHELPS deserves the thanks of the community for bringing before the bar of justice the Tammany sinecurists, who have so long fattened upon the public purse. The trial of PATRICK CARROLL, in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge SUTHERLAND, for having obtained money from the City under false pretenses, as a "big-pipe" laborer, is probably only the beginning of a series of cases that must necessarily engross the attention of our courts for some time to come. Let the good work go on. There are plenty of TWEED'S followers still figuring on the pay-rolls of the various Municipal departments.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 18°; 6 A. M., 18½°; 9 A. M., 21½°; 12 M., 28½°; 3 P. M., 31½°; 6 P. M., 31°; 9 P. M., 29°; 12 P. M., 27°. Average temperature yesterday, 25⅛°.

ANTI-CHARTER MEETING.

Speeches by Leading Members of the Committee of Seventy—A Committee Appointed to Visit Albany.

The meeting called by the Committee of Seventy, for the purpose of giving expression to opinions against the New-York Charter as presented to the State Legislature, was held last night at Cooper Institute. The large hall was well filled, but not crowded, by an assemblage composed entirely of men. The audience was attentive to the remarks of the several speakers and at times manifested some enthusiasm. Among those on the platform were the following gentlemen:

Jackson S. Schultz, Henry N. Beers, William E. McMaster, Clinton Roosevelt, Judge Emott, Joseph H. Choate, James M. Brown, President; Oswald Ottendorfer, Theodore W. Dwight, ex-Alderman Radde, Simon Stern, Levi Gray, F. F. Marbury, Theo. H. Barowsky, Chas. Watrous, Willy Wallach, E. Randolph Robinson, H. B. Conklin, Robert Hoe, Capt. R. Castelvecchi, Jno. Wheeler, H. B. Goldsmith, John Foley, Peter Cooper, Jos. Seligman, G. W. Lane, Dexter A. Hawkins, George Bates, Smith E. Shaw, Capt. Chas. Haberstadt, S. D. Hall, G. P. Kenyon, James Jacquin, John Thompson, Henry Arrison, W. Gardner, G. W. Dean, James B. Stewart, ex-Assemblyman S. D. Moulton, B. G. Wilder, Mayor Havemeyer's Private Secretary; Effingham Townsend, E. L. Godkin, D. S. Riddle, ex-Governor Edward Salomon, Dr. C. Lellman, John A. Wiley, John Elliott, W. H. H. Moore, Parke Godwin, Col. Pratt, Alderman S. B. H. Vance, Matthew Bird, Albert Klamroth, Alex. McClain, Thomas McLelland, Pierre Richards, Henry Rosel, Philip Bissinger, Benjamin Tatem, William H. Neilson, John Stephenson, James W. Tiemann.

Mr. James M. Brown, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, called the meeting to order in a brief address.

ADDRESS OF PROF. DWIGHT.

Prof. Dwight, having been introduced, spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: The Committee of Seventy have called you together to-night in order that they might discharge what they believed to have been a duty imposed upon them by the citizens of New-York at the great uprising that you all so well remember, when we determined to shake off, if possible, the evils which so burdened our City Government. Then, gentlemen, you selected that committee, and they have felt ever since that there was a trust imposed upon them to watch the interest of the people, and at the same time they wish continually to know what the people desire, and when a great crisis comes in the City affairs, they feel it to be their duty, as well as a great gratification to them, to come here and feel your pulses, and ask you what is the health of the City [Applause.] You can tell us. After the great Reform movement last Fall, in which we felt that we had secured an overwhelming triumph, we thought that this question of the charter would be disposed of in such a way as to promote the best interests of the City. We therefore, when the Central Republican Committee came forward and proposed to frame a charter, determined to treat that proposition with all candor and magnanimity, thinking that they would present one in the interest of Reform, and that it would be only necessary for us to make such suggestions and amendments, in minor matters, as would perfect the charter. Therefore, we want to say to you, gentlemen, that we met the committee in no factious spirit. We met them with a desire to perfect details, and not to criticise, and yet, in reading the report that that committee made we were sorry to find that they themselves emblazoned on the very face of their report, the proposition that they were, to a certain extent, actuated by partisan motives. Now, gentlemen, we feel that in a great organic law, like this of the City charter, men have no right to be actuated by any motives except the best—the good of the City, no matter what result it may produce upon the fortunes of any political party. [Loud applause.] And yet, at the same time, we do believe that those are the most sagacious statesmen, and that those are the true leaders of a party who feel that the best way to promote the prosperity of a party is to do just what is right, and that in the long run the people will say they will trust that party with a lease of power. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, without further prefatory remarks, I will proceed to show you what we think are the defects in the charter as finally passed by the Legislature. It will not be possible for me, in the short time that is allotted to me this evening—for you have many other speakers to listen to—to go into any general view of the charter. I must only take some of the leading points and speak of those, and then leave to the other gentlemen the duty as well as the gratification of disclosing to you more in detail what our views may be. Now, the first point on which all of the citizens have shown so deep an interest, and which, undoubtedly, has led you to come together here to-night, is the question, Shall the Mayor of this City have any responsibility, or shall he not? [Cries of "yes."] That, after all, gentlemen, is the great point. Now, before going into this subject, I will ask you to bear with me a single moment, while I say a word in regard to executive power. I maintain that all political thinkers who have given us their views upon this subject will coincide with the view that there are three great requisites of executive power—promptness, vigor, and responsibility; promptness to act immediately on the occasion; vigor to use as much force as is necessary to overcome any obstacle that stands in the way; and responsibility after the act of the executive is done, to hold him responsible for abuse of power. [Applause.] These are the requisites of executive power. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, how are you going to secure these requisites? Can you do it by giving your executive power to a body of men? Has that ever succeeded? [Cries of "No," "No." "Never."] The only way in which executive power has been vested in such a manner as to be successful was to put it into the hands of one man who was held responsible for his conduct. I admit that you may associate, more or less fully with the action of that man, the opportunity to advise with others and to gain their consent; but, after all, there must be responsibility in this one man. Now, what does this plan that the Legislature have presented to us do? Why, it simply inverts all theories of executive power, and in this respect, that instead of giving the Mayor the right to originate and the right to select, it gives the Aldermen the right to select, and the Mayor the right only to reject—just the reverse of what we say is the true rule in regard to all executive power. These gentlemen who have framed this charter are fond of referring us, by way of analogy, to the President of the United States and to the Senate. What would you think, gentlemen, if an amendment was passed to the Constitution of the United States that the Senate should nominate all the officers, that the President should have the power to reject, and that, after he had rejected, the Senate, by the same majority, should make the appointments? Now, that is just what these gentlemen propose. They propose that the Board of Aldermen shall select and the Mayor reject, and then that the Board of Aldermen may meet again and do the very same thing over again that they had previously done. What would become of the President of the United States, if you had such an officer as that? What respect would he command? What kind of man would you get to fill the office? Better abolish the office altogether. And so you had better abolish the office of Mayor altogether. But, then, a shrewd politician would not do that. He would not incur the responsibility of abolishing the office altogether, but would rather take away the Mayor's power and make him a sort of Grand Llama for all the people to look at, to attract the veneration of the simple and the curiosity of some antiquarian of future days, who would point to him as the shadow of a once mighty power. [Applause.] We do not propose, gentlemen, if we can help it, to have such a Mayor as that. We propose to have a true Mayor, a man who shall have the power of selection as well as rejection. I would say, in regard to the plan of the Committee of Seventy, that it has been our leading view that the majority shall have the sole power of appointment and removal. We think that we cannot compare a City like New-York to an organization like that of the United States, or that of the Governor and the Senate of the State, that there is no real comparison between them. For example, the President of the United States and the Senate had the whole power of sovereignty. They had the general power to declare war, to make peace, and to do other acts of sovereignty, while the City of New-York has no sovereignty whatever. It gets all its power from the State. The main part of the business of this City is the management of the affairs of the City, and it consists in what would ordinarily be called business matters—the same as the management of any great business enterprise. We have the streets to take care of. We have all the nuisances in the street to remove. We have to preserve order, through the police, and we have to raise money enough to do all these acts. These are business matters, and I concede can be managed in a business way. I concede that, when they are managed in that way, you must select one man as the superintendent and then hold him responsible for the acts of his subordinates. It might be said, perhaps, that the effect of this would be to make the office of Mayor so vast and so powerful that we could not have a good Mayor, but a very bad one. The answer to that is this: You must, as the last resort, trust the people. If we cannot trust the people in a Republican Government whom shall we trust? [Applause.] If we make the office an important one, so that all eyes are fixed upon the Mayor, you will have the best guarantee that you will get a good man, because the people will see that their interests are so ed in the selection of a good that the political parties will not to put up a poor one for fear be beaten at the polls. [Applause.] Now our theory. At the same time, gentle- we find that, perhaps, we cannot carry that theory so as to have it adopted by Legislature, and accordingly, in the spirit of promise simply, with the desire to get as government as we can, and yet not ac- lish that which we think we ought, are willing, and, I am author- so to say—if it will help duce a good government by means of a charter—to let the Mayor appoint and the men confirm. [Applause.] But we never consent, gentlemen, to have any such char- this which is now presented to us, in all the theories of government are in- . Now, the gentlemen who proposed this the Legislature coupled with it the pro- that the Mayor should have, to a certain , the power of removal. It provides that ayor, with the assent of the Governor, have the power of removal of officers, and re he argues that this plan will work because the Mayor has this power of re-

ice—Who is this renegade?

Dwight—I do not call any names. I am g this question simply upon principle, prefer not to use any names. [Applause.] now, gentlemen, who proposed that. of "Tom Murphy" and hisses.] I am discussing the question on principle, and ot mean to be led away into calling names What I say is this—that the Mayor does ve in this plan any substantial power of al. Coupling his power with the assent Governor's to the removal is no power at hy does the President of the United States ? What is the main object of the al? He removes in order that he may ap- What would be the effect of the provision charter, to which I have referred? The gets no power to appoint by it. He ac- shes nothing by it. The power to appoint s with the Board of Aldermen, just as be- If he removes a bad man, can they not another bad man, again and again, after removal, and so on to the end of apter? What good will it do to s under such circumstances, and will take the pains to remove, if y effect will be to leave is just where before? Now, in order to have the power moval amount to anything, the Mayor ave the power of selection and of appoint- hat is an essential element. The power to be given to the Mayor by this charter productive of no good. Then, again, if yor is to be hampered by the Governor, vill he do? Suppose that the Governor acts according to the Mayor's wish, the of the Governor is of no consequence. On er hand, if the Governor takes the pains into the subject and see whether the al should be made, the effect of that may he will differ from the Mayor, and that se antagonism between the two, and the nor may override the Mayor. What does that leave the Mayor in in regard uty and self-respect? He has to go right this man whom he tried to remove, ld not. You know what the effect of ould be. So that there is no reason ver for us to consent that this shall be vested in the Aldermen, at the Mayor shall, under certain cir- ances, have the power to remove.

gentlemen, without dwelling longer on ubject, I will pass to one or two other upon which we consider that we ought great stress. One point is in relation to elections. We have made it a cardinal of our plan that the election of the and aldermen shall be held in the Spring. ject of that is to try, as far as we can, to te this whole matter of the elections of fficers from mere party politics. [Ap-] What is the result of the Fall elections as City matters are concerned? Are not ordinarily lost sight of? We ow they are. We get excited, come interested in the party election. ls our mind, and we look mainly to the of the President of the United States, e Governor of the State. We forget al- tirely the election of the Mayor and Al- . Bad men are apt to be selected in that connection with the mass. We there- ire to have the Spring election separa- m the Fall election, so that we can bring s subject in this manner, so that shall be no connection of it with politics. I ask you, gentlemen, if time has not come for that. of "Yes."] Cannot we be content to con- s matter of municipal administration siness affair, concerning our lives, affect- property, affecting our health and our t? Shall we not have the same power rn ourselves here, among ourselves, as ve in the smaller towns, in Utica, Syra- and other towns? and, if they have a election, as some of them do, why cannot e the same? They tell us at Albany that l not take any interest in this subject have a Spring election, that we parties manage our affairs, and that we y no attention to them. There was good for saying that a few years ago, when as an apathetic feeling among the peo- d but little interest taken in municipal ; but they have had reason for the last rs to take a deep and active interest in affairs. They have had reasons which ll not soon forget. I think all men of this tion have been woke up. They are alive subject. There is not one of them that rget the dynasty of two or three years

young men will not forget it. The old ll not forget it, because they will feel it day in their pockets. The young men ave patriotism enough and interest m in these affairs, so that they will not t. It will become a part of their every t and feeling. I think we may trust t least I want the opportunity to trust nd if we fail in the Spring election we willing to abandon our theory and to go the Fall election—but do let us have the unity to separate this whole subject from politics. [Applause.] Now, I want to word or two in regard to the various ments of the City Government. You are , gentlemen, that the power of the Alder- s given under our charter of 1870, was ratively small. The Aldermen have very o do, except to take care of some matters al—to look after lamp-posts, and other s. [Laughter.] What has become of all wer? The power is not extinguished. ever extinguish political power. It is somewhere. It is either in the people, or somewhere else. Now, where is ing to be? I will tell you where ower is to be under this present . It is all to be lodged in the depart- What are those departments? Why, re separate and special methods of doing s that belongs to the City to do—such as epartment of Finance, the Department ublic Works, the Department the Department of Police, and that I might name. Now the effect of arter is to make these departments sub- lly separate and independent, with no- over them to control them. The , substantially, has no power, because ldermen nominate, and he has only this ualified power of removal in connection e Governor, as I have explained to you. else has any power. Then, what is to be They can go on and act substantially as e fit, without check or hindrance. There responsibility to the people, nor to any whomsoever. The whole theory of the r is to magnify these departments, to hem very powerful, and to increase them d above the charter that Tweed gave us It is to give the Corporation Counsel ower of appointment, and to give other ments unchecked power of action. The ller will have no power when the salaries ed, to say whether the officers are officers ming their duties. He has no check on whatever. If a man is appointed to a political office, having no duty whatever, troller, under this charter, must pay him much as though he had performed cer- ties.

we say that if you give such vast pow- these—and we are not going to argue the n whether this theory is right or not, for the way it is in the charter—but if you ch powers as these you certainly ought e some check or control; you ought not e them in such a way that they can be he instrument of oppression. Therefore, m that the present charter violates that ple, because it gives to the Super- ent of Police, for example, enor- powers which the other gentlemen xplain to you, which I will only to here, as being vested in one man, and able of being so used as to be dangerous people. [Applause.] Now we insist that uperintendent shall not have such enor- and unchecked powers. It is enough to hem to the board, to give them to the ssioners of Police. We insist that they ot be withdrawn from the Commission- d vested, as they are solely in some re- , in the Superintendent. At the same be full, ample power is given to make his as large as the Department may see fit, ut any check upon it, as in the case of officers, and then again we might make me suggestion in regard to the Corpora- Counsel, that the salary in that office is in me way left in such an uncertain, indefi nanner as to be capable of much abuse. gentlemen, the time which I had allotted is expired, and I will say but a single further, and that is this: What a it would be to a great City like this ve its charter framed in the mere question, ne are inclined to put it, of whether there agreement or an accord or not between Republican Party and the Mayor of the Now, I say that when you are framing a organic law like that which is to govern ity, you have no right to frame it on the iple of merely meeting a particular emer- y. You have got to frame it as ystem of good government. [Ap- e.] That is what ought to be done. I have on another occasion made a com- on of this to an attempt to frame a consti- n for the United States because we did not particular President, or to frame a consti- n for the State of New-York because we ot happen to like a particular Governor. Is the way to make governments; to make turn on the question of the character of incumbent or that incumbent? So again, we rguments like this in the public prints, that of the present Board of Aldermen are excellent gentlemen, and accordingly we can safely trust them with the power to make these appointments which I have described; but is that any ground for a system of government? Because we happen to have good Aldermen this year, are we to have a plan that will simply accomplish what they might desire to do, or must we take a general and broad view of these subjects, and frame a constitution now to last for a generation? The time will never come again, perhaps, when we shall have so good an opportunity to frame a good Government as at the present moment. Let us, therefore, sink all these trivial considerations, and frame our Government on a great plan; that is to do precisely what ought to be done, not only for this Mayor, but for all succeeding Mayors; and not only for this Board of Aldermen, but for all succeeding boards. We do not propose at all to go into this controversy between these persons to whom I have referred. We consider it to be wholly a false issue. It is a fact that ought not to be taken into account. The question is how to give a good charter to the City of New-York, and not to establish one which by the very law of its being, is to go out of force in a single year because it is only made to meet a particular emergency. That is no charter for this City, and we appeal to you, gentlemen, that you insist that the charter shall not be made on these personal considerations, but shall be made only on the ground that we shall have a good Government, one that we shall live by, and one that the City can grow by and prosper, and take the leading position that it ought to take among the cities of the world. [Applause.]

THE RESOLUIONS.

Mr. Howard Potter then came forward and read a series of resolutions, the full text of which will be found on our second page. The resolutions were duly adopted, and the chairman announced the following as the Legislative Committee of Ten: Messrs. Theodore W. Dwight, Jackson S. Schultz, James Emott, Howard Potter, Joseph H. Choate, Dorman B. Eaton, Edward Salomon, Oswald Ottendorfer, Robert Hoe, and Benjamin Tatham.

ADDRESS OF PARKE GODWIN.

Parke Godwin was introduced after the reading of the resolutions. Admonished by the precept of the good old Dr. Witherspoon, that no man could fully express his views in ten minutes, and, further, in consequence of ill health, he said he would be brief in his remarks. The population of New-York was so great that her affairs were of more importance than some of the States, to which sovereign powers belong. As the Metropolis of the Union, the leading commercial and he might say intellectual centre, it was essential that she should be well governed. A scheme of government for New-York ought to be as carefully enacted as for a sovereign State. It should be free from all bias; should have in view the interests not of a part but the entire community, and should rest upon the broadest political principles. The constitutions of many of the States, copying from the framers of the Federal Constitution, had been framed in that spirit, solicitous of the interests of the people for whom they were made. The charter was an organic law, and as much wisdom and calmness should be brought to its discussion as to a constitutional convention. His objection to the present charter was that it was being pushed through with a partisan haste. It was framed here in the City, within closed doors, and had been rushed on with whip and spur. Let that be put a stop to, here and now. We were, he said, but just emerging from a struggle against wrong, which had cost a great effort. Vampires had clutched the City in their claws, and were drawing its life blood. Some were cast off, to remain in disgraced retirement, while others were likely to be secured at Sing Sing from further mischief. [Applause.] The battle was but half over, however, and the people should at present act with neither party exclusively. The charter, he said, was a slight upon the demands of many Reform organizations, and should be opposed because it faced federal and local elections, because it conferred too great powers upon the Superintendent of Police, and because it does not put down the old evils of departmental abuse, and provide against new evils. It was said a combination now existed for the purpose of getting possession of the financial department, by Tweed's henchmen and persons who are pushing baseless claims against the City for millions of dollars. In that department were kept the vouchers needed to convict our old rascals, and there existed the opportunity for further corrupt combinations with new rascals. But there was the incorruptible Andrew H. Green. [Applause.] And while he was there no vouchers would be lost and no fraudulent claims passed. Heretofore the stable door had been locked after the horses were stolen; let it now be locked before the opportunity to steal them arises. The charter put it in the power of nine men to get possession of and control the departments, and if they did not do so and follow Tweed's example, it would be because of the people's action on this and similar occasions. He was not very hopeful now of politics anywhere. What, said he, with carpet-bag governments in the South and States approaching to anarchy; with corruption in the West, and recent revelations at Washington, it became every man in the community to cast aside partisan prejudices and have an eye solely to the general good. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

The Chairman next introduced Mr. Joseph H. Choate, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: I shall not attempt to go so much into abstract principles as the learned gentlemen who have preceded me, but shall go a little into the concrete, and endeavor to look after these clever fellows at Albany, who are seeking to fasten upon us this charter against the will of the people, and against the interests of the people, to see if we can find out somewhat what their motives and their purposes in so doing are. Now, I am, as some of you may know, a Republican of the strictest sect—[applause and laughter]—but with no mark of the Ring upon my neck. [Applause.] And as a Republican I have come here to-night to protest against the passage of this charter now proposed at Albany, because if passed in its present shape, instead of being, as its title imports, an act for the better government of the City of New-York, it is, and ought to be entitled, an act of treachery and bad faith on the part of the local managers of the Republican Party, [applause,] and a gross abuse of the power which the people of the State of New-York have placed in the hands of the Republican majority in the two Houses of the Legislature, in trust for the cause of reform. [Applause.] Now, it is not to be denied that there are many good points in this charter—features in which it excels the present and former charters; but, then, it has one overwhelming vice, the principal feature in it, and which permeates and saturates the whole—which transforms it from a reform charter into a partisan machine, and which overshadows all its merits—I mean that artful and fraudulent contrivance by which, under the pretense of giving a shadow and a form of power to the Mayor, the chief executive magistrate of the City, it, in reality, strips him of every substance of power, and hands over all the affairs of the City, so far as the creation of its officers goes, to a single Board of Aldermen; for when you say that the Aldermen shall appoint, and the Mayor reject or confirm, but if the Mayor does reject within a given number of days, then that a mere majority of the Board of Aldermen shall have the power of appointment absolutely and without restraint, why, it is the same, to every practical intent and purpose, as if in the first instance and without thus whipping the devil around the stump, you declared that a majority of the Board of Aldermen, eight men out of the fifteen, should have the uncontroled and unlimited power of appointment of every head of department, and every one of their subordinates throughout the length and breadth of the City Government. Now, then, if that be so, and now, after all our struggles, that with infinite pain and labor, at a cost which you all well know, we have just escaped from the thraldom of four men who held all our municipal rights and powers in their grasp and exercised over us a gross and brutal tyranny, we are to be handed over to another band of eight men, to do the same thing, at least so far as the power of appointment goes, why, for one I do not see that we have bettered our condition at all. [Applause.] The evil is the same, and the result will be equally ruinous, and the tax-ridden and defrauded citizens will find that they have only got a change of masters as the result of their struggles with the desperate powers of the Ring. [Applause.] Now, fellow-citizens, is there not one safe ground of principle upon which we all may safely stand, one that has been tried in the test of experience, that is sanctioned by the voice of authority, that is approved by the example of many States, and under which the Reform cause itself might find shelter and security? I mean that good, old-fashioned, thoroughly-approved system which prevails in the Federal Government, in the Constitution of the State of New-York, and in the constitution of almost every State and well-regulated city in the country, by which the supreme and total power of appointment is vested in the chief executive head of the government, subject to confirmation or rejection by the chief legislative body of the government. [Applause.] Now, it has always seemed to me that the particular friends of the Mayor and these particular advocates of the concentration of power in the Board of Aldermen alone, were both of them equally wide of the true mark when they insisted, on the one hand and on the other, that this important and all-controlling power should be lodged either in the Mayor alone or in the Board of Aldermen alone. They stand, in our present relations, at any rate, holding their present offices, the present incumbents, at least, by a sort of mutual invitation, and by the combined efforts of all the Reform organizations in the City, and it seemed to me that these adverse claims of theirs were a little too much like the fable of the fox and the stork, with which you are doubtless all familiar. Those two crafty animals, as you will remember, were old friends and very fond of one another, and so the fox one day invited the stork to dinner, and she came, with her long beak well sharpened and her appetite whetted for the expected feast. The meal was spread before them, and it consisted of a dish, a broad platter of thin soup, and very shallow. Well, master fox went to work and lapped up the whole of it in five minutes, all the time, with most intense politeness, inviting his guest to fall to and make the best of it, but unfortunately she could not get a drop on the end of her well-pointed beak, and so had to go home as hungry as she came. Now that seems to me to be the plan of the friends of the Board of Aldermen. You see, too, how very foxy it is, [laughter,] for while it seemed to leave the feast wide open, and invite the Mayor to fall to and partake, there was the provision that if the Mayor did not in seven days dispose of the appointment, why, then the Board of Aldermen, who occupied the position of the fox in the fable, should gobble the whole thing up, as if he was not in existence. [Laughter.] Well, to return the compliment, and to be equally civil, the stork next day invited the fox to return and to go to her house to dinner, and she had a nicely-prepared feast all ready for him, consisting of delicious and savory titbits, served in a high and narrow-necked vase, into which she could insert her long beak to feed in her own way, but the poor fox could only lick his chops and feed upon the smell of what she devoured. [Laughter.] Now, it seems to me that that is the plan of those who would give the sole and exclusive power to the Mayor, and they do not give the Board of Aldermen even the ghost of a smell of the tempting viands. [Laughter.] This question of the distribution of the power of appointment in a well-regulated government is not any new thing. It has been subjected to the tests of experience, and, as I told you before, the result of all these tests in every well-regulated government has been to give the power of appointment to the chief Executive, subject to confirmation or rejection by the legislative body; and if the legislative body happened to be divided into two branches, to give it solely to the higher branch of the legislative body. [Applause.] Now that is what we have concluded to ask the Legislature to do. If it has been good enough for the Federal Government for a hundred years, if it has been good enough for the people of the State of New-York and for every other State for many generations, and if it is the system by which every decent and well-regulated State throughout the length and breadth of the land is governed, why it is good enough for us, and that is what we want. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, when you find the committee of a party who have undertaken on their own self-appointment to get up a charter for a great City like this, which not only departs absolutely from this established and well-settled principle, but which says one thing and means another, which seems to give a shadow of power to the Mayor, but in reality gives him none whatever, why you know at once it means mischief; and that is what the framers of this charter at Albany, with this most monstrous power of appointment, as they have got it fixed, mean, and what they do not hesitate to declare and confess. Why, they say it is a party measure, and we have got it up because it is a party measure, and we are going upon the principle that the great City of New-York, with all its departments and all its offices, and its $20,000,000 [or] $30,000,000 of annual patronage belong to us by the right of conquest, and to the victors belong the spoils. And this charter, with that clause in it, is devised to carry that atrocious principle into effect. [Applause.] In other words, gentlemen—I am sorry to say it, but it is true—the temptation of the actual possession of this power, which has been put in their hands in trust for better purposes, has proved too strong for the virtue of these local managers of the Republican Party who have taken this thing in charge and are endeavoring to drive the charter through at Albany against principle and against the will of the people. [Applause.] Now, that was not the way they talked before they had this power actually in their grasp. We all remember how they promised, and how they pledged themselves before the election. It is the old story, gentlemen, which has been so often told before. "When the Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be; but when he got well, the devil a monk was he." (Laughter.) So it was before the election, when we were in conference with this same Republican Committee, and when they were soliciting the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, and did it under the banner of Reform. Oh, then they were not going into power in this City with any idea of a partisan purpose or a partisan triumph, but solely to carry out the purposes of the projectors of the Reform movement, whose votes they wanted.

Well, gentlemen, the people of this City, the Reform voters of this City, believed it and put faith in those pledges and promises, and it resulted in their election; and we all know that without them that every mother's son of them would have been defeated. [Applause.] The records and figures show, gentlemen—they do not lie—that the independent Reform vote of this City, which was entirely independent of party—was more than double the amount of the majority that any of the successful candidates of this City received, and if it had been given in any instance, or in the event of the existence of an adversary, to that adversary, that adversary would have been elected by an equal majority. And now the question, gentlemen, is whether this scheme that they have devised, which proposes to hand over the City and everything in it, and that the offices with this enormous price, as our taxes show from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 per annum, are to be turned over to pay for the support of the party, and whether we want to acquiesce in the doctrine, whether this City is to be governed on that old maxim, "that to the victors belong the spoils." Are you willing to consent to that? [Cries of "No, no."] I believe not; nor do I believe that the Republican Party will for a moment assent to it. I do not believe that the Republican Party will stoop to such meanness as that. [Applause.] Why, gentlemen, these men who profess to speak in our behalf, and to contribute charters in our name, went there to govern the Republican Party, [applause,] when in number they were but a handful. You could count them on the fingers of your two hands. They did not represent the Republican Party any more than Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly and Hall represented the great Democratic Party. [Applause.] They misrepresented! [Applause.] We are to be true to the pledges we have made to the reform organizations, and we must stand or fall, or be contaminated, or sustained accordingly as we are true or false to those pledges. [Applause.] Now, they come out to Albany with this same company of politicians—they come out especially to the members of the Assembly, stating that the people in New-York are satisfied with the charter as it is. They say that nobody is opposed to it who is worthy of being considered; that the Republicans are in favor of it because it deals in their favor, and that all the other reformers are in favor of it because they believe in the doctrine of letting those who carried the victory carry off all the spoils, and I understand that the object of this meeting is to show that that is not correct, and to set right that false impression that has been carefully disseminated, [applause,] and to let the Legislature know that the people of this City will stand by us, and to let them know that the people are opposed to this charter and beseech them not to pass it. [Applause.] And we call upon the Assembly to reconsider their action, and we call upon the Senate and Governor, who have not yet acted, to oppose it [applause] and ascertain the pulse and meaning of the people before they submit us to such a monstrous form of government as that would be. What pretenses are they that are urged as an apology for the course thus pursued in endeavoring to press this charter through? Only three that I have heard of. In the first place, there is a suggestion from the letter of Mr. Opdyke, in which he refers to the power of appointments to and removals from office. In answer to Mr. Opdyke's suggestion, I will read from this book, which I hold in my hand—a book that is as good as gospel—the annual message of our friend, Gov. Dix. [Applause.]

"Unless provision is made by law for uprooting the existing system of municipal government, I much doubt whether the evils which have grown up with it, and some of which cling to it still, can be effectually eradicated without giving the mayor the power of removing municipal officers and appointing others in their place whenever he may think it necessary for the purpose of carrying out the reform so distinctly demanded by the public voice." [Applause, and cries of hear, hear.]

Well, then, again they say, by way of apology as a reason for not giving the power of appointment to the Mayor, subject to the confirmation or rejection of the Board of Aldermen, that it will inevitably result in a dead-lock—you know what that is. Well, that is to say, that the Mayor would appoint and the Board of Aldermen would refuse to confirm—as, let me suppose the Mayor should appoint Andrew H. Green, [applause] and say that he, and he only, should be kept in charge of the public purse, and the Aldermen should reject him, and say that he never should stand in that position. That is what they would call a dead-lock. Who ever heard of a dead-lock in the Federal Government? and unless these evil contrivers at Albany have been pleading and plighting with the Board of Aldermen, and infecting them with some of their own spirit of mischief—and I acknowledge that it is catching—there is not the slightest of a suggestion that there can ever be a dead-lock between an opposition Mayor and the present Board of Aldermen. The idea is all humbug in honest men's minds, and it is with such that we are dealing here to-night. They should bring in and have passed immediately the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which should run something like this: "Whereas, Messrs. Bliss, Davenport, and other distinguished gentlemen in charge of the New-York Assembly, have discovered that the Constitution of the United States which has successfully operated since the year 1789, will inevitably result in immediate and fatal dead-lock. [Laughter.] Therefore, resolved by the people of the United States, that henceforth the whole power of appointment shall be taken from the President and vested in the Senate, and that hereafter the President of the United States shall be nothing but a dummy on exhibition in the White House." [Great laughter and applause.]

There is one more apology, and that is the last. They say that Mr. Havemeyer, the man who has been elected, is champion of the Reformers, and in whose future and success the interest of all good citizens is centered. [Applause.] They say that Mr. Havemeyer is not to be trusted; so say the Republican managers one and all. Well, now it is very clear that somebody is to be trusted. But who are the accusers against Mr. Havemeyer? Do the people who bring forward that accusation live in houses that have no glass in—a place that they can begin to throw stones in that way? They lauded Mr. Havemeyer to the skies as a good Reformer up to the day of election, and the day after say he is worse than any Tammany devil there ever was. [Laughter.] Fortunately, in this City of New-York Mr. Havemeyer does not need anybody to vouch for his character. It happens that he was a citizen when some of his accusers were still in their swaddling clothes abed, and the rest of them had not yet began to suck. [Great laughter and applause.] Everybody believes in him except these same accusers. The men of his own party believe in him, and men of all party organizations believe in his intelligence, his integrity and his fidelity to the cause of Reform. [Applause.] He took the lead in it at the beginning and will stand true to it to the end. [Applause.] And no amount of whispering and backbiting and slandering can ever take out of the people their abiding faith in Mr. Havemeyer. [Applause.] Gentlemen, if you won't take my word for it listen to what Gov. Dix says about him in his annual message. He says:

> The well-known integrity, firmness, and experience of the present incumbent of the office of Mayor, give the strongest assurance that the power referred to may be safely intrusted to him, and that it will be exercised solely in the interests of the City.

So I would say in support of the Governor after that, that if anybody attempts to tear down the good name of Mayor Havemeyer, "shoot him on the spot." Gentlemen, I want you to give all your support to the efforts of this committee. It may be that the Assembly may turn back. I left Albany just before 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the last thing I heard was that they were deliberating, and such people are the kind that deliberate like a woman. I heard that instead of passing the charter any further along, they had concluded to recommit it to the Committee of the Whole for further discussion after they should have heard from you. I have still faith in the Senate, that although strongly partisan, it is still more strongly patriotic; and, above all, I have an abiding confidence in the Governor that he will stand by you, and, if need be, let the Executive chamber at Albany be our Thermopylæ, and let this Committee of Seventy, with all honest citizens of New-York at their back, there make their last stand for the good cause which you have intrusted to them. [Great applause.]

ADDRESS OF JUDGE EMOTT.

Judge Emott next addressed the audience as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Eighteen months ago, in this place, we set on foot a movement most memorable in itself, and most memorable in its consequences; and yet the immediate practical result of that movement has simply been to transfer the political power in this City and State from one party to the other. It is true that the quarrels between the knaves who were then at the head of affairs, and their determination to make one of them a scapegoat for the others, resulted in giving us an honest Controller in the place of Connolly; and it is true also that the power of public opinion, and the impossibility of carrying the weight which the Democratic Party had then fastened on its back through the approaching election, with the earnest, patient, and determined opposition of some noble and honest men who belonged to that party, forced the two leading thieves to slink out of the place which they had so long disgraced. But yet Mayor Hall quietly kept his place, and has gone on, with his usual flippancy, discharging his duties up to the termination of his official life. There was no power to unseat him; there was no power to interfere with him; and he went on filling the most important offices in the City Government with men who hold them to this day. If it had not been for the enormity of the frauds and robberies which aroused this people, and for circumstances which had no direct connection with the movement or with its legal consequences, Tweed, and Sweeny, and Connolly, might have been sitting in their places to this day, for any legal power you or I would have had to remove them. When the Tweed charter was first proposed, the men who proposed it were told by able and fearless Democrats, speaking then to their party as I and my friends here to-night desire to speak to our party, that if they passed that charter they put the political sovereignty of the people of New-York in abeyance for years, and thieves and robbers, if they became ensconced in the public departments, were beyond the reach of the public, and beyond any power to remove them. You were told in 1871 that the way to reform lay through the repeal of the charter with which we were then afflicted. And now I desire to repeat to you the same words. This proposed charter puts absolute power in the hands of officials who are appointed for a long term, and appointed by fifteen men. The part of Tweed's charter to which attention was called, put that power in the hands of a single man to create these officers for a long term. I have heard it said, and it has been one of the stale arguments which have been repeated in these discussions, that if the Mayor of the City of New-York is to possess the power of appointment and removal of public officers, he will be the dictator of the City. If he was, I would rather have one dictator than fifteen. If he does wrong, he is much sooner reached. You can cut off one head quicker than you can fifteen, and especially when you are not allowed the privilege of striking at more than five in any one year; for remember that this same charter which gives the absolute control of appointments to fifteen men, provides that five of them only go out in any one year; and it will take you three years to reach the power that is doing the mischief. Mr. Hall was a very small specimen of a dictator, and made a very pitiable exhibition of such an officer as that, but behind him were his masters, Tweed and Sweeny; and behind these fifteen men who are to have this power of appointment you will find a cabal of selfish office-seeking politicians—men who manage the machinery of the party—who are to control the men who have power without responsibility. That is the defect of this charter. You have fifteen men with the absolute power to fill your offices, and you have no means of holding any one of them to any responsibility whatever. If you have one Mayor who is to name the persons who are to be appointed to these offices, you know where to look, and you may fix the responsibility; but where are you to put the responsibility among the fifteen when nine of the fifteen may make the choice. Then the officers thus appointed are to hold for terms of two, four, and six years, exceeding the term of the Mayor, and beyond his power. They say that the remedy for all that is, that the Mayor is to have the power to remove with the consent of the Governor. Why bring in the Governor? Cannot the Mayor be trusted with this mere power of obstruction? As has been already said to-night, this system reverses all the maxims of political government, because in none of our States is the chief executive officer reduced to the power of obstruction, and even that machinery the Mayor is not to be allowed to use without the assistance of the Governor of the State. What do you suppose are the powers given to the Mayor in this charter? You will hardly believe it when I tell you that the only authority he has is to send a message to the Board of Aldermen, and to summon the heads of the departments together for consultation. That is a literal statement of what this charter contains, except that there is added to that the power and right to do such things as the directions of the Aldermen shall enjoin, and such as the law, that is, the Legislature, may direct. Is not that, as Mr. Choate has said to you, an exhibition of a dummy, if not at the White House, at least in the Mayor's room? What is the use of a Mayor at all, if he is to do nothing? If he is to have no power whatever except to write a message, to call the heads of departments together, and offer a feeble obstruction to the wicked acts of other men, he may as well be dispensed with altogether. You cannot have a good government except by getting honest and able men to administer it. You will not have it by any machinery, by any system of checks, by any contrivances you may get up in a charter. You will not have honest and able men in office unless you have an honest Mayor to put them there, and you will never have, or continue to have, an honest Mayor except while you have an honest and efficient public sentiment behind him, and the means of calling him to an account. If the people are not honest, and are not honestly for a good government, then there is no hope for good government. If the people are honest, then good government is possible, provided you will give the people the means of controlling that Government to suit their purposes. Some of us had began to doubt whether a majority of the people of this City could be relied upon for good government; but since the occurrences of a year and a half ago most of us have began to hope and believe that the people of this City can be trusted to rise in their might when occasion requires, and to put down everything in the shape of bad government and robbery that may have fastened itself upon them. We ask that this Legislature shall not take away the power from the people to hold their servants to an account; that they shall not give it to an arbitrary cabal, or place it in the hands of an irresponsible body, too numerous to be reached by the public will. I do not mean to detain you with any lengthened discussion of the particular features of this charter. There is one thing, however, which is not referred to in the resolutions which have been read, and to which I desire to call the attention of this meeting by a supplemental resolution, which I shall ask you to pass, and that is, the absolute necessity, for the good government of this City, of having the Municipal elections separated from the general elections in the Fall. For what reason, I cannot say; but I discover that in the resolutions which have been presented to you for approval, to-night, that subject has been omitted. I shall not stop to discuss it. The only objection that is made, and the only answer that has ever been given to our demand for that, is that the people will not come out at a separate Municipal election. I think the experience of the past eighteen months is a sufficient answer to that; and we may say to those men at Albany that the fire which was lighted in this hall eighteen months ago, is burning still, and will continue to burn until it has burned out all the chaff. I concede that there is an additional expense about this election; but what is that to City that is spending $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 annually? I concede that it will be more difficult for the political managers to arrange their manipulations at such an election; but I say that there is no safety for the affairs of this City or any other community, until it shall be taken out of politics, and until the public service shall be entirely relieved from the effect of that most infamous maxim, to which my friend has already referred, that "to the victors belong the spoils." A total reform in the civil service, not only of this State, but of the whole country, is what the exigencies of the hour demand. [Applause.] Let me say a single word, in closing, about the particular attitude of parties on this subject. I must protest against the Republican Party being held responsible for this charter. I know that if it passes we are to suffer the consequences. The people of this State have intrusted us with power, because the name of Tammany was creating such a stench in the nostrils of all men. It had become such a by-word of infamy and reproach that the people turned instinctively to the political opponents of the men who held the power, and put them in places of power and responsibility. I know that the party to which I have always belonged, and to which I am proud to belong, is to suffer the consequence of this folly and wickedness of a few local leaders, if such a charter as this shall be imposed upon us. But it is not the work of the great mass of the Republican Party. You know, all of you, whether you be Democrats or whether you be Republicans, that the Republican Party is the party of advanced ideas; that it is the party of great moral convictions. It is not the party of men who believe, as these men say, Give us the places and the patronage, and we don't care what becomes of the principles. That is the proposition which they openly make. If it be true that the places of patronage and plunder in the City of New-York are worth more to a political party than the good will and the respect of all the honest men in the City of New-York, then indeed is it too late for us to hope for good government, and all that honest men can do is to continue an unceasing warfare against bad government.

But this charter is the work of a few men. You can count them on your fingers, and the pretext they resort to for curtailing the proper powers of the Mayor, is that they cannot agree with the Mayor. Why is that? It is because he will enter into no contract with these office-seeking politicians. They say that he is not to be trusted, because he will make no bargain with them. I say that we ought to assume the responsibility so that we can hold the leaders of the party as recreants to their trust if they do not give heed to the wishes of the people. Let us here to-night so express our feelings upon this subject that the Governor, the members of the Senate, and of the Legislature shall hear the voice of the people of New-York. Let us see if those who control both Houses of the Legislature will assume the responsibility of passing such a charter as will create what was termed by a previous speaker "a dead lock." The speaker closed his address by referring to the desirability of municipal elections being held at a different season to that in which the election of State officers occurs, and offered the following supplementary resolution which was adopted amid great applause:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting the best interests of the City and the cause of Municipal reform demand that the election for Municipal officers be held at a different season of the year from the general State election.

ADDRESS OF EX-GOV. SALOMON.

Ex-Gov. Salomon was the next speaker. He said:

I come here to-night as a citizen of New-York, and as a member of the Republican Party, to enter my protest against a scheme of government which has been attempted to be put upon us, and which has been pushed through at Albany with whip and spur. But we are told that the members of the Legislature engineering this charter are now hesitating, and considering, and that it has been referred to a committee of the whole to discuss its provisions. Let them learn what has been done here to-night, and they must still further hesitate before they attempt to force upon the people a law for their government contrary to their expressed wishes, and which would have the effect of merely giving us a new set of masters in place of those we have just overthrown. Two years ago, the people elected to both Houses of the Legislature, for the purpose of reform, a two-thirds majority of the Republican Party, and they passed a charter suitable in all respects to the citizens of this City; but the then Governor passed his veto upon it, and thus ended the matter for the time. Last year the people again sent a Republican majority of two-thirds to both Houses, for the reason that it was thought they could be trusted, and would pass a charter suitable to the wants of the people of New-York, and different to that proposed, and against which I wish to enter my protest, and with it the protest, I am sure, of the entire Reform element of New-York. [Cheers.] It may be now too late; the party ties are very strong, and the strings have been already drawn tight, but if the protest of the people, as expressed here to-night, is presented to them, they must certainly give heed to it. Now as to the lodgment of the power of appointment. Under the charter prepared last year by the Committee of Seventy, this power was lodged somewhat differently from the disposition proposed by us now, but that charter contained provision for minority or proportionate representation of party and of the people in the Common Council. The Republican Central organization this year denied our request for such a provision on the ground of doubtful constitutionality, and the committee of Seventy, although holding to the principle of last year, accepted the rejection of this principle of minority representation. We have now no scheme of minority representation, and we come down to a mode of appointment, either by the Mayor, or by the Mayor, with the Common Council. The Committee of Seventy preferred lodging the power with the Mayor solely, but we are willing to compromise by making the Mayor's appointments subject to the confirmation of the Common Council, that seeming just, reasonable, and moderate.

ADDRESS OF JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

Mr. Schultz was then introduced and spoke briefly as follows:

My position to-night is an embarrassing one, for in opposing the charter I find myself in antagonism to former political friends and associates. The Republican members of the Committee of Seventy were authorized by their party leaders in this State to give a pledge that if the committee supported their candidates, the latter would not be partisan after election, and the Committee of Seventy will carry out their part of that contract. But to illustrate the selfish and partisan spirit of this charter, I have only to point you to the fact that there are three commissioners for every department but one, and that exception is the Department of Public Works, with an annual patronage of between $6,000,000 and $9,000,000. This is the frame of a plan to keep at the head of this department Mr. Geo. M. Van Nort. He is to control the water supply, the street-cleaning department, and every other City work; to do as he pleases, with no one to say aught against it. Van Nort got his present place by appointment of Mayor Hall in accordance with arrangements with Tweed. Republicans opposed him then. Last Winter he was found closeted in Albany with politicians, and suddenly he became a proper and good man in the eyes of certain Republicans. They are to make a second Tweed out of Van Nort. The position he holds was created for Tweed, and has descended to his successor. The Corporation Counsel, too, is by the new charter to have four times the power and jurisdiction he now possesses. This official, E. Delafield Smith, came into his office under very peculiar circumstances. Who is he, and what has he done? Is he a proficient lawyer, or a man of distinguished moral character? Some days after he was appointed he asked a political friend, "What shall I do to be saved?" He was advised to tender his resignation to the new Mayor after election. Accordingly he called on Mayor Havemeyer the day after election, and said: "It is suggested to me that I should resign to you. I will hand you my resignation with one hand if you will place my new commission in the other." Mayor Havemeyer's great offense is in appointing a marshal named Croker, at $2 a day. They think after this he can't be trusted. But to return to the charter. The scheme is to legislate out all objectionable heads of departments and to bring back Van Nort and others by a political back door. The passage of this charter will put out, among others, a man who has worked for reform more than any single man in New-York; one in whose integrity the people believe—and they are right—Andrew H. Green, [applause,] leaving the important departments of the City in charge of new appointees whenever to them a change seems desirable.

ADDRESS OF OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer next addressed the meeting, and spoke substantially as follows: It is asserted from all sides—from the Press as well, which approves of this law, as from the members of the Legislature, who vote for it—that it is a Republican charter, coming from the Republican Party, to be passed by its members, and for the purpose to secure the control of our Municipal affairs to this party. Now, Sir, what teaches us the experience, what are the dearly-bought lessons of the past, in regard to the attempt to make our Municipal affairs subservient to the interests of political parties? They are that by this means the rights and interests of our City are intrusted to the care of men who are nominated and selected without regard to their ability, fidelity, and honesty, but principally for the purpose to use the influence of their positions in the interest of the political party to which they are indebted for it. They are, that by this means our highest interests become the football of political tricksters, who know of no other desire but to receive the means wrung from the people by taxes, to satisfy their and their followers' ambition and avarice. They are, that the subordination of our Municipal affairs to the control of political parties is synonymous with the squandering of public money, with the misuse of official trust, with stealing and robbery. Do not be deceived by the assertion, that the remarks I have just made, however true they may be in relation to the political party dominant in our City during the last years; and, although they appear to be verified by our past experiences, do not apply to that political party to which it is intended to confide the administration of our City by the proposed charter. The administration of the City of New-York comprises a vast mass of business, the proper performance of which requires a high degree of ability, experience and honesty. Commit this task to men, nominated and selected without, or with an indifferent regard, to these qualifications, whose principal merits consist in their services rendered in political campaigns, and it is unavoidable that not a conscientious performance of the official duties intrusted to them, but the satisfaction of the expectations of their party friends, will be their principal object. It is their party to which they owe their positions, and it is their party they have to serve, not the City. Mr. Ottendorfer, after alluding to the manner in which the City offices are filled, said that as a member of the Assembly had the boldness to declare openly last Friday, that the charter under consideration was a party measure, drawn by Republicans, brought to Albany by Republicans, and to be passed by Republicans. Now, Sir, what will, what must be the result of the passage of this charter, and of the administration of our Municipal affairs under it? I do not pretend to be a prophet, but it does not require great foresight to predict that in consequence of it our public debt would be increased during the present year from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, that is to defray the running expenses of the Government, and without counting the issue of permanent bonds, the proceeds of which are to be applied to permanent improvements. This debt would consist partially in temporary loans, partially in outstanding claims and bills for liabilities incurred without legal authority, and in excess of the legal appropriations, the payment of which the next Legislature will authorize by special laws, for the same reasons for which the present Legislature is induced to pass the charter—that is, for partisan purposes. To cover the track of the mistakes of the past, new errors must be committed, and one wrong step propagates numerous others in the same direction. But this distressing result on the financial affairs of our city, bad as it is, is not the worst of the fruits we have to fear from the adoption of a charter conceived in a partisan spirit, and passed for partisan purposes. The City of New-York is considered, in the eyes of the civilized world, as the representative of Americanism. Every occurrence in our public life is looked at and pointed out as the natural and necessary outgrowths of republican institutions as they prevail in the United States. Therefore it was that two years ago, when the Tammany frauds were disclosed, the European Press delighted in calling the attention of its readers to our misfortune, and to make them believe that such crimes in the administration of public affairs, are the indispensable results of the working of republican institutions. But the uprising of our citizens, the determination with which they hurled the detected public robbers from their places of power and influence have spiked the guns of the calumniators of our institutions, and they had to admit that, while the voters of a community with a republican form of government can be misled by cunning and mischievous men, the same institutions secure the best means for a speedy and efficient correction of the evil.

But if now, Sir, it should be shown, as it would be by the adoption of the proposed charter, that all the earnest exertions of the voters of our city effected nothing but to supplant the old ring by a new one—if it should appear that we cannot free ourselves from the fetters of party tyranny, however deeply we may be convinced of their pernicious influences on the administration of our Municipal affairs—that even if we should succeed in expelling the devil through the front door, the forms of exercising our political life imply the necessity of allowing his brother simultaneously to come in by the rear entrance, then, Sir, the enemies of free institutions would interpret this fact—and it must be admitted, with a great deal of credibility—as a convincing proof that republican institutions are a failure, at least in their application to the government of large and populous cities, and are insufficient to secure and promote the welfare of the people living under them. If, therefore, our Legislature in Albany should—as it appears, at least, from the proceedings in the Assembly—be of the opinion that our City, with its one million of inhabitants, is good for nothing, and to serve as a football for partisan schemers; if they, as citizens of New-York, believe that a city which contributes nearly one-half of the taxes levied for the support of our State Government, has no other destiny but to become the carrion on which the vultures which follow in the track of political parties shall be fattened, then they should, at least, as citizens of the United States, consider it their duty to prevent, that the institutions of our common country become discredited by the spectacle which our City bears, when its administration is influenced and controlled by the minions of partisan leaders. But although the prospects are very dark, the waves of party passion run high, and threaten to swamp our Reform movement; let us not despair; we have once broken the shackles by which political demagogues, of greater boldness and shrewdness than their present imitators, enchained our City. We can and will do it again. Never give up the ship! Let us never lose sight of the sheet anchor of our salvation—the emancipation of the administration of our City from the fetters of political parties, and our success is as sure as truth in the end triumphs over falsehood, and right over wrong.

The meeting then adjourned.

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In another column will be found an interesting synopsis of the seventh annual report of the American Popular Life Insurance Company. It contains information that should be valuable to all interested in the business of the company and life insurance generally.

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by
OLIVER OPTIC,
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IN NO. 281 OF THE
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MARRIED.

CROGHAN—PERSSE.—On Monday, Feb. 24, by Rev. Dr. Burdsell, JOHN CROGHAN to MATILDA A. PERSSE, youngest daughter of the late Dudley Persse.

KIRBY—FROMENT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 19, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. A. C. Wedekind, DAVID D. KIRBY, of Rye, N. Y., to FANNIE A., eldest daughter of the late Andre Froment, of this City.

DIED.

BONNELL.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 24, suddenly, of pneumonia, NATHANIEL BONNELL, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Hanson-place M. E. Church, on Thursday, Feb. 27, at 1½ o'clo P. M.

BLATCHFORD.—At Bay Ridge, Long Island, Monday morning, Feb. 24, BETSEY H., widow of late Samuel M. Blatchford, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, B Ridge, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock. cars from Hamilton and Fulton ferries pass th church.

HENDERSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, MRS. MA HENDERSON, in the 88th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited attend her funeral from the residence of her gra daughter, Mrs. L. J. Ballont, Jr., No. 72 West 4 on Thursday, 27th inst., at 12 M.

JACKSON.—At Magnona, Fla., on Monday, F 24, MARY V., wife of Wm. H. Jackson, aged 40 ye 5 months, and 24 days.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

JOYCE.—On Monday, 24th inst., THOMAS JOY aged 52 years.

Funeral from the Church of the Holy Transfig tion at 5 o'clock, Wednesday, 26th.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MARSHALL.—At Peekskill, on Third day, (Tu day, 25th,) second month, EZRA MARSHALL, in the year of his age.

Funeral on Fifth day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. at his late residence. The 10¼ train from 42d-st. arrive in time for the services. Relatives and frie are respectfully invited.

MORRIS.—At Morris, Otsego County, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 12, CHRISTINE KEAN GEL youngest child of J. Rutherfurd and Elizabeth M ris, aged 11 months and 21 days.

SCHENCK.—On the 24th inst., CORNELIUS SCHENCK, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invi to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, 2 inst., at 3 P. M., at the residence of his son-in-l Franklin H. Kalbfleisch, No. 15 South Portland-av nue, Brooklyn.

SHOTWELL.—On Monday, Feb. 24, ESTHER youngest daughter of Benjamin (deceased) and M Shotwell.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to tend the funeral from the residence of her moth East Woodbridge, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 27, at o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Woodb depot on the arrival of 10 A. M. train from New-Y

WHITE.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, 23d in EMELINE H., wife of Thomas R. White.

The friends of the family are invited to attend funeral at the residence of her husband, No. 103 12th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 26th inst., at o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia and Pittsburg papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PEN
(CIRCULAR.)
To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labors is hig worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patron One of the most important inventions of the pres age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary q ities of firmness in mark and durability in use.

Pre-eminently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens and Pencils, No. Astor House. Their superior value is tested by long time he has been engaged in our City in the manufacture.

We, the subscribers, who know the value of F LEY'S Pens, from constant use of them for a num of years, cheerfully recommend them to those wh wish for the best and most perfect gold pen made.

Signed by the following gentlemen and over 1 others:
J. E. Williams, President Metropolitan Nat'l B
Geo. S. Coe, President Am. Exchange Nat'l B
J. A. Beardsley, Cashier Nat'l Bank of North
Wm. A. Falls, President Corn Exchange Bank.
R. H. Lowry, President Nat'l B'k of the Repub
F. D. Tappan, President Gallatin National Bank.
C. F. Timpson, Cashier Continental National B
Isaac G. Ogden, Cashier New-York County Nat
Wm. L. Jenkins, President Bank of America.
J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union National Bank.
Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier Bk. of N. Y. N. Bkg.
J. E. Southworth, President Atlantic National B
W. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
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J. M. Crane, Cashier Shoe and Leather Nat'l B
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ART SALE.
IMPORTANT
COLLECTION
OF
PAINTINGS.
Belonging to Mr. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, now on exhibition, free, day and evening, at LEAVITT ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway, to be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall Sale-r THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, also THURSD EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
"It were in vain to pick out half a dozen pre-e nent superiorities among so many that are unq tionably excellent."—*Herald*.
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"A collection which comprises some of the fi works of modern art on public exhibition during present season."—*Evening Post*.
"The exhibition of the Chapman collection paintings becomes more and more popular as art collectors become cognizant of the beauty and cellence of the works on view."—*Commercial*.
"The usual announcement that the sale will 'without any reserve whatever' we happen to k in this case is no mere form of words, but a f The collection will be absolutely sold."—*New-Y Times*.
THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

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BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER, A
SUPPER TABLE,
LEA & PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
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STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCI TION.
FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.
This association, organized for the purpose of est lishing Local Visiting Committees for the al houses, hospitals, and other public institutions charities throughout the City and State of New-Yo will hold its first annual meeting, at the hall of Union League Club, on THURSDAY, March 27, o'clock. Addresses may be expected from the Pr dent of the association, Dorman B. Eaton, Esq., R Drs. Hall, Bellows, and Tyng, and others. All p sons interested in this movement are invited to atte
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, President.
LOUISE LEE SCHUYLER, Vice-Presid
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Treasurer.

IMPROVEMENT IN STARTING CARS.
A new and novel improvement in starting of hor cars has been invented and patented by N. J. W KINSON. It is an easy and effectual method starting cars, preventing the horse from being soon broken down. For particulars apply to N. WILKINSON, Kalamazoo, Mich.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY O CUBA.
New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, ders filled, information furnished. Highest rates p for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, & &c.
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, during the week endi SATURDAY, March 1, 1873, will close at this offi on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at A. M., and on SATURDAY at 4½ and 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmast

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SU GEONS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLU BIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK CITY.
The Annual Dinner of the Association will t place at Delmonico's, 5th-av. and 14th-st., on WE NESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 6½ o'clock. Pr dents McCosh, of Princeton; Barnard, of Columb Crosby, of the New-York University; Noah Port of Yale, and other friends of higher education, expected to be present.
Tickets may be had by medical men or others Mr. T. L. CLACHER, *Medical Journal* Associati Rooms, No. 107 East 28th-st.

TO MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.
Job lots of merchandise wanted for the Weste trade by WHEDON, TYLER & CO., General Au tioneers, St. Louis, Mo. New-York office, No. 1 Church-st., corner Thomas.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
WANDERINGS OF A VAGABOND,
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By JOHN M
Containing a History of Ra and Trotting, an also a History of Gambling, with an Exposition o Sharpers and their various frauds practiced under th cloak of gambling.
One vol., 12mo, cloth, extra, 482 pages.
PRICE $2.
M. DOOLADY, Publisher, No. 96 Nassau
Agents wanted to sell this book every where.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

A Very Strange Coincidence.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In the number of *Harpers' Weekly* for March 1, 1873, is a story with the heading, "Blown Up with the Brig," a sailor's story, by Wilkie Collins." There is nothing strange in this, but there is something strange in the fact that the same story exists word for word in *The Haunted House*, by Charles Dickens, under the title "A Ghost in the Cupboard-room." Is Wilkie Collins trying to excel Charles Reade in the manly art of plagiarizing? J. R. T.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 24, 1873.

The Mercantile Library Reading Room.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg, through your journal, to call the attention of the managers, or rather mismanagers, of the Mercantile Library to the condition of the reading-room, as it has been during the very cold weather. Perhaps these gentlemen are not aware of the fact that it is inadequately warmed, and that the attendants, to say nothing of visitors, sit shivering round the heaters, or rather the holes in the floor whence heat is expected to come. On Sundays the place is as cold as a prison cell, the fires being lighted, apparently, about half an hour before the doors are opened. On Monday morning last at 11 A. M. the thermometer in the reading-room indicated 49°. Last Sunday I was driven out by the cold, and so on Saturday morning. One would suppose that a large stove might be put up, to be lighted on very cold days only, at no very great expense, say $100 or so. I will cheerfully subscribe $1 to buy a stove if the Library is too poor to get one. W.

Life Insurance Agents.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We like your paper for its honesty, fearlessness, and independence. We believe that you purpose no injustice to any one, or to any object, but we think you are sometimes misled. To our mind there is evidence of it in your article to-day headed "Barnacles on Life Insurance." We speak that we do know from experience when we state that there has been great extravagance with many companies in the expense of procuring and conducting business; but that charge cannot be made against all companies, and it is not a difficult matter to learn which the prudent companies are. We are not prepared to go into detail to-day, but you err when you compare the amount paid to agents with the amount paid to widows and orphans, viz.: $40,000,000 to $75,000,000; for the sum paid to agents has been on the total amount received by the companies, of which they have several hundred millions now on hand or securely invested as a reserve. Besides, many companies have commuted future commission, which payment, of itself, constitutes a large portion of the sum paid to agents.

Again, be it known, that you are misled when you speak of "the lying representations of the agent," as though the agents of life insurance companies were liars as a class. Now, we would not ask any special favor, but simple justice, and that your articles should be very carefully written in the spirit of acting *pro bono publico*. We know that there are many unscrupulous bores representing life insurance companies, but there are also truthful and reliable men engaged as life insurance agents. We mean men who are not bores, and who cannot be induced to represent weak and unworthy companies, even if offered excessive pay.

Life insurance is a good thing, and a most sacred trust. It cannot be too carefully protected by legislation, but we need to distinguish between prudent care and unjust aspersions. We hold that to those by whose care and wisdom the best companies have been built up just praise and liberal pay should be given, instead of vile and malignant attacks, such as have of late been heralded forth, but which may react upon the authors.

Very few persons ever voluntarily apply for life insurance, therefore agents are necessary to canvass for the business, and they may dignify their calling while they confer a benefit upon society. Such men are worthy of their hire, provided it is honestly earned and not too great. The business should not be cursed with extravagance in any part.

The subject is almost exhaustless, but we have said enough. Prune closely, but be just, and we are with you in the spirit of

MONDAY, Feb. 24, 1873. FAIR PLAY.

Scriptural Versus Mrs. Stanton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Again I have to beg a little space in the columns of your journal, which is always so ready to aid the weak, support the cause of the oppressed, and indeed, to give help to all who need it. My deep interest in the cause I advocate will not let me be silent, I must do my share to save our country women in this impending crisis. Mrs. Stanton advises us to come forward quickly, and "by lectures and conventions, by petitions to Congress and State Legislatures, by pen and tongue, endeavor to outweigh the public sentiment now rapidly growing in favor" of the woman franchise. We, doubtless, can write and send petitions; indeed, some have done so. We can talk, too, in private, but to hold conventions and give lectures are among the things that cannot be. The stand we take is, that women are not fitted for these things; and shall we refute our arguments by doing them? Some brave women, roused to action by fear of the fate which threatens us, have started some time since, a little paper called the *True Woman*, and they should have the support of all their sisters, but more than this we cannot do. Mrs. Stanton makes a sad mistake in quoting St. Paul in her favor. The passage she mentions is the only one that can be twisted into such a use, and his writings are full of lessons to women on modesty, silence, and submission. What can be stronger than the passage in the fifth chapter of Ephesians, where he says, "Wives submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as unto the Lord, for the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the Church—therefore as the Church is subject unto Christ, so let the wives be to their own husbands in everything;" and further on, "Let the wife see that she reverence her husband." Again, in first Timothy, second chapter, "Let the woman learn in silence, with all subjection. But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence. For Adam was first formed, then Eve, and Adam was not deceived, but the woman being deceived, was in the trangression. Notwithstanding she shall be saved in child-bearing, if they continue in faith and charity and holiness with sobriety." "Saved in child-bearing," but St. Paul says nothing of "a recognized power in the outside world." Whence have come the "saints, scholars, and statesmen" the world has hitherto known, if women have not given them to the world? I might quote much more to the same effect, but space forbids. These are not "man views" of the Bible, but St. Paul's own words, simply and accurately quoted. I have searched the Bible with a concordance, and can find nothing which confirms Mrs. Stanton's views, unless it be the case of Deborah, who "judged Israel;" but from the context it would seem that her going out with them was exceptional, and that she was usually only the prophetess. Huldah, too, seems to have been simply a prophetess, not a public woman. In any event, they were exceptions, and "exceptions prove the rule." As for the other Bible women quoted, they did nothing outside an ordinary woman's sphere. Ruth and Naomi simply strove for their living, and got Ruth married as soon as possible. Esther, at the instance of a man, used a woman's stratagem to gain an end. Vashti denied the improper request of a drunken husband, which any woman, who is worthy of the name, would do. Of Priscilla we only learn that she assisted her husband, Aquila, to entertain and encourage their fellow-Christians; and Phebe had "succored many." Is not that a woman's work? But it does not follow because the brethren are requested to "assist her in whatever business she hath need" of them, that she "had projects outside her own household." Mrs. Stanton implies that we desire neither free will nor free agency. There are comparatively few of us who are not as free, in our own way, "as the men by our sides," only we don't want to express our sense of freedom by taking part in government. I say again, that women should have openings to every branch of industry, and men will give them these when they prove themselves competent. My own opinion is that there are some professions which a woman had better let alone, but that is a question affecting individuals, and individuals can settle it. But this matter of the franchise includes us all, and it behooves us not to let the matter rest until it is too late. Mrs. Stanton is sarcastic in the allusion to Turkish harems; also in regard to "Mrs. Eve and *Lady Macbeth*," but she distorts my meaning. Man and woman united form the perfect human being—the man being the intellectual, the woman the affectional; the man is naturally the more outwardly active, while the woman should aid him always by her quick intuition and ready perception. But these alone, without the guide of the man's calmer judgment, must often lead her astray. *Lady Macbeth* took the man's part, hence the trouble. It is said that women are but poor logicians, (another proof, if true, that they should not have political power,) and Mrs. Stanton goes far to prove the assertion in this last letter. Were I one of her party I should sincerely regret that anything so suppositional and illogical should have been published. Perhaps it is that she thinks it not worth while to waste logic on one of the "weaker sisters," but the "weak sister" would advise, for the good of the "strong sisters," that Mrs. Stanton be a little more careful in her statements and conclusions—at least that she should not furnish her adversaries with the strongest possible weapon to strike at her own party.

A WOMAN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 24, 1873.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Continuation of the Investigation Before the Brooklyn Aldermen.

The investigation of the East River Bridge Company's action was continued yesterday, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, before Aldermen Ropes, (Chairman,) Rodman, Wiley, and McGroaty. After some discussion as to the authority of the committee to swear witnesses, Mr. W. A. Roebling, chief-engineer of the bridge, was placed on the stand. He said that he had a general superintendence of the work, and all the material was purchased either by himself or under his direction; had held the office since August, 1869; succeeded his father, with whom, from the preceding February, he had acted as assistant; the actual work was commenced in November, 1869; but little work, beyond the caissons, was done by contract; the towers were not built by contract, and, although he had prepared specifications therefor, the Executive Committee, in October, 1871, decided to accept day work; Mr. Kingsley was General Superintendent, and performed the duties of President or Vice-President, as Mr. Murphy was elsewhere engaged. When the contract for the towers was talked about, nearly 15,000 yards of masonry had been built on the Brooklyn tower, and the committee knew to a cent what it cost per yard. Kingsley generally acted as mouthpiece for the Executive Committee, but did not interfere with witness' duties. Kingsley proposed to take the contract at $42 per cubic yard, but by day work it has cost less than $20 per yard. In the two towers and two anchorages there will be 135,000 yards, and the excess of charge by contract would have been nearly $3,000,000. Of course, the contractor would take the risk of a rise in material, labor, &c. The work on the bridge is at present stopped, but a few men are engaged preparing for the reopening of the work in the Spring. The witness had visited the quarries. Twenty quarries were engaged in supplying the stone, which is all inspected at Red Hook, measured, and paid for according to inspection. A large quantity of imperfect stone is constantly being condemned. Witness believed the company obtained stone cheaper than the Government for the works at Washington, Boston, or Albany. A stock of 10,000 blocks of stone is always kept on hand. Kingsley & Keeny bought timber in 1867 and kept it until 1869, when they sold it to the company at the cost price, with the simple addition of the interest. It was bought cheaper than contract timber subsequently purchased, although that was obtained at the lowest rate. The witness knew of no interference with the Investigating Committee, who tried to measure the work done and the stone on hand, but believed it was impossible for a stranger to make such measurements. The cost of stone was from $14 95 to 55 per cubic yard, according to the cutting. Witness then described the foundation of the towers, and said that with two-thirds of the whole weight of the Brooklyn tower resting on the foundation, it had only settled five eighths of an inch. Up to December, the New-York tower had only settled three-eighths of an inch, both settlements being uniform. He thought everything had been done so far for the advantage of the company. As to the $125,000 voted to Mr. Kingsley for services, witness thought it was to reimburse him for other outlays. The lumber purchased from the Brooklyn Saw-mill was such as could not be contracted for. It was bought in small quantities on orders from the general office, and if purchased by contract would hamper the work so as at times to stop it. All contracts, the witness believed, were formal and regular, and the contractors complain that they are losing by their bargains. A precise record is kept of all the stone received, and for any fraud to exist, it would require the connivance of the men in twenty quarries, the captain of the schooner, the measurer, the clerk of the works, the witness himself, and the pay-master—a ring too large to hold together.

Alderman Wiley wanted to have Wm. M. Tweed, H. C. Murphy, and Thomas Cowan subpœnaed as witnesses at the next meeting, but it was finally agreed that Senator Murphy and Mr. Stranahan should be then called, and an adjournment, subject to the call of the chair, was carried.

FINE ARTS.

The Collection of Mr. Henry T. Chapman.

We have already called attention to the fine collection of paintings made by Mr. Chapman, of Brooklyn, and which are to be disposed of on this and to-morrow evenings at the Clinton Hall Sales-rooms. Many of them are by artists whose works are seldom seen here, and all of them are good specimens of the schools they represent. There are some gems in the collection which we have no doubt will excite warm competition, as those by David Col, Henry Shayer, Boddington, Duplessy, Kaltenmoser, Henrietta Ronner, Stammel, La Pierre, Frere, and Nepfner. The last is a most charming composition, displaying a feeling for nature that we may look for in vain in larger and more pretentious works. The sale is to be, as we know, absolutely without reserve or limit of any kind, and it is therefore quite certain that some bargains will be obtained.

Mr. Schenck's Sale.

Some 150 pictures by foreign and native artists are on exhibition at Mr. Schenck's gallery, No. 60 Liberty-street. Among them we find specimens by Coomans, Schneider, Savini, Cossman, Dargelas, Charles Chaplin, Meyer Von Bremen, Verboeckhoven, Van Schendel, Brion, E. L. Henry, James M. Hart, W. J. Hennessy, and Thomas Hill. The Coomans "A Pompeian Girl," is a superb work, rich in color, and beautifully molded. Chaplin's "Waiter Girl" is very charming, and Meyer Von Bremen's "First Born" an excellent example of his style. For those who prefer less costly works, there are numerous compositions by Hue, Doyen, Saunier, Thirion, Richome, Castiglione, and others. The sale will take place at noon on the 27th and 28th insts.

The Somerville Gallery.

Mr. Kruseman Van Elten, who is about to leave for Europe, offers his entire collection of pictures for sale, which are now on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery. They are chiefly views of scenery in this country, and show careful study and conscientious work. Several of Mr. Van Elten's paintings, when on exhibition at the Academy of Design, attracted very favorable notice. The sale is advertised for the 3d and 4th of next month.

OBITUARY.

Timothy Whittemore.

Timothy Whittemore, who died at his late residence, No. 14 West Washington-place, on the 20th inst., was born at West Cambridge, Mass., on the 10th of March, 1784. He was son of Amos Whittemore, the inventor of the cotton hand-card machine. He came to this City in 1812, and joined with his uncle, Samuel Whittemore, in the manufacture and sale of cotton cards. On retiring from active business in 1834, Mr. Whittemore was elected President of the Greenwich Fire Insurance Company, a position which he held for twenty-five years. He was also President of the Greenwich Bank, one of the originators of the Greenwich Savings Bank, and a founder of the Northern Dispensary. Mr. Whittemore lived to the ripe old age of eighty-eight years and eleven months.

The Produce Exchange.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange will meet to-morrow, when the following draft of a proposed act will be considered:

An act to amend an act entitled "an Act to Incorporate the New-York Commercial Association, passed April 19, 1862."

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The New-York Produce Exchange shall have power to take and hold by grant, gift, lease, purchase, devise and bequest, real and personal property, to an amount not exceeding $15,000,000, for the purposes of such association, and to sell, convey, lease and mortgage the same or any part thereof.

SEC. 2. The twelve managers who shall be elected at the next election after the passage of this act shall immediately after their election proceed to divide themselves by lot into three equal classes, the first of which shall hold office for the period of one year, the second for the period of two years, and the third for the period of three years, respectively; and on and after the aforesaid election only four managers shall be elected each year, to serve for a period of three years.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

New Service in the Dutch Reformed Church.

The pastor and congregation of St. Paul's Reformed (Dutch) Church, of this City, have inaugurated a new and salutary movement. In addition to the usual morning and evening services held in Rutgers Chapel, Fifth-avenue, a Sunday afternoon service for the people, in Harvard Rooms, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, has been established. The first service was held last Sunday evening, when a discourse on "Christ as the one Mediator between God and Man" was delivered by Rev. Dr. Alexander R. Thompson.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	14	Hides, No.	242
Cotton, bales	2,301	Hides, bales	25
C. S. Meal, bags	400	Leather, sides	14,359
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	50	Oil, bbls.	50
Copper, bbls.	75	Oil, Lub., bbls.	127
Copper, cakes	204	Resin, bbls.	2,520
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	66	Pork, pkgs.	265
Eggs, bbls.	646	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,641
Flour, bbls.	5,665	Grease, pkgs.	265
Wheat, bushels	20,700	Lard, pkgs.	1,867
Corn, bushels	22,360	Lard, kegs	350
Oats, bushels	37,025	Stearine, pkgs.	62
Rye, bushels	18	Butter, pkgs.	2,195
Barley, bushels	5,000	Cheese, pkgs.	811
Grass-seed, bags	1,265	Tallow, pkgs.	58
Beans, bbls.	191	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,698
Peas, bushels	300	Rice, pkgs.	165
Corn-meal, bbls.	692	Starch, boxes	650
Corn-meal, bags	1,100	Tobacco, hhds.	140
Flax, bales	11	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	196
Hemp, bales	15	Whisky, bbls.	606
Hops, bales	20	Wool, bales	305

The export clearances hence for European ports, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the ship Guinivere, for London—1,000 Oars, 55 bbls. Plumbago, 50 casks Wine, 500 bales Oil-cake, 550 boxes Clothes-pins, 6,000 Staves, 24 tcs. Beef, 74 bbls. Pork, 30 boxes Extract Dyewood, 2 bbls. Linseed-oil, 127 casks Tallow, 42 tcs. Pork, 59 bbls. Potatoes, 159 casks Sperm-oil, 33 bbls. Paint, 41 pks. Leather, 350 crotches Mahogany, 100 cases Can Goods, 1,154 bags Oil-cake, 100 pks. Agricultural Implements.

By the bark Randolph, for London—500 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,105 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 370 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 67 bbls. Paraffine.

By the bark Volant, for Antwerp, 1,177 boxes Bacon, 168 bales Cotton, 50 tcs. Grease, 131 Hides, 35 pks. Tongues, 8,400 Staves, 761 tcs. Lard.

By the brig Stephen Bishop, for Bilboa, 1,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 100 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Olga, for Havre, 535 boxes Bacon, 305 pks. Tallow, 450 tcs. Lard, 7,330 Staves.

ASHES—Pots selling in lots at $8 50 ℔ 100 ℔s. Nothing doing in Pearls.

BEES-WAX—In some request. Yellow quoted at 34c.@35c.

COAL—Has been firm and in fair request. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $21; do. Gas do. at $18; Anthracite, $5 25@$6 25, ℔ ton. At the regular monthly sale of Scranton Coal, as announced for Wednesday, Feb. 26, the offerings will comprise 90,000 tons.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more confident demand, and quoted up ⅛c. ℔ ℔. on comparatively scant offerings of desirable grades; 503 bags by the Ontario sold at 20⅛c., gold. The week's receipts of Rio have been 24,246 bags, and the stock in first hands here this morning was 42,685 bags, and at all the distributing ports 74,101 bags. Prime cargoes are now quoted up to 20½c.@20⅝c.; good at 19¾c.@20c.; fair, 19c.@19¼c.; and ordinary at 17½c.@18c., gold. Other kinds held quite firmly, and a very light supply in first hands within the previous range as to prices, but without any important transactions.

COTTON—Holders have been more accommodating in their views as to prices, in some instances making slight concessions, thus leading to a freer movement for early delivery. Sales, 1,455 bales, including 550 bales to shippers, 505 bales to spinners, and 400 bales to speculators. There has been a more active trade noted for forward delivery, but at a reduction of ⅛c.@3-16c. ℔ ℔. Sales have been made of 27,150 bales, (of which 10,950 bales on last evening, and 16,200 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, including February contracts, closing at 20 3-16c.; March at 20 5-16c.; April at 20 9-16c.; May at 20⅞c.; June at 21¼c.; July at 21⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,301 bales, including 1,285 bales from Charleston, 223 bales from Baltimore, 793 bales per rail. The receipts at all the shipping ports, to-day, were 17,593 bales, and thus far this week, 65,085 bales, against 60,294 bales the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 2,687,518 bales, against 2,204,378 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¾
Good Ordinary	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19
Strict good Ordinary	19¼	19 5-16	19 9-16	19¾
Low Middling	19¾	20	20¼	20¼
Middling	20⅝	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
Good Middling	22⅞	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜

EGGS—Have been in less demand and heavy, with fresh ranging from 32c.@35c. for inferior to choice marks of Western and near-by stock, mainly at 33c.@34c. ℔ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A less active business has been reported in State and Western Flour, since our last, at rather easier prices, holders generally showing more eagerness to place supplies, especially of other than desirable shipping extras, which latter have not been plenty. Sales have been reported of 8,200 bbls., all told, including very inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 75, chiefly at $6 10@$6 50; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 20@$7 65, chiefly at $7 25@$7 50; good to very fancy do., $7 65@$8 25; poor to very good shipping Extra White, $7 @$7 50, chiefly at $7 10@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Ohio, $7 20@$7 60 ℔ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour quoted heavy on a moderate business, mostly jobbing. Sales, 750 bbls. at from $6 10@$8 35 for ordinary to very choice shipping, and $8 35@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ℔ bbl....California Flour dull and nominal, in the absence of supplies....Of Canada Flour, 100 bbls. Extra sold at $10 ℔ bbl....Rye Flour has been in moderate request at $3 90@$6 20 for inferior fine to very fancy Superfine, the latter an extreme, ℔ bbl. Sales, 275 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 ℔ bbl....Corn-meal continues in light demand at $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 25@$3 50 for White do., and $3 85 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 180 bbls....Bag-meal quiet and heavy at $1 15@$1 29, and Bolted do. at $1 35@$1 60....Oat-meal is $7 25@$8 ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The general market shows steadiness as to values, though trade is comparatively light. Sales, 1,600 boxes Layer Raisins, in lots, at $2 05@$2 10; 700 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 35@$2 50; 500 boxes Valencia do. on private terms, quoted at 7½c.; 300 bbls. Currants, on private terms, quoted at 6⅛c.@6¼c.; 25 cases Layer Figs at 10c.; 60 casks Turkey Prunes, part at 7⅞c., and 100 bags Terragona Almonds on private terms, held at 22c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been dull and heavy, with rather more urgency on the part of holders to place stock. The demand has been quite limited, and chiefly for milling purposes. Winter Wheat has been inactive and depressed in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 23,000 bushels at $1 67@$1 68 for very good to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, with $1 58@$1 62 named as the range for No. 2 Chicago do., in store and afloat, and $1 70@$1 75 for No. 1 Spring; $1 90@$1 95 for Red Western and State; $2 10 for White Western....Corn has been more active, but quoted a shade lower under more liberal offerings, with the main business in old Mixed Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 bushels at 65½c. for old Mixed Western, afloat; 63½c.@63¾c., chiefly at 63½c., for do., in store; 65c. for old and new Mixed Western, afloat; 65c.@65½c. for new Mixed do.; 65c.@66c. for Yellow Southern and Western....Rye quoted nominal at 90c.@95c.; no business....Barley and Barley-malt held with a fair show of confidence, but without any important movement....Oats depressed, and quoted off in price fully 1c. a bushel, on a limited trade. Sales, 34,000 bushels at 51c.@53c. for new Mixed Western; 50c.@52c. for new Black do.; 50c.@54c. for inferior to very choice White do., with old Mixed Western quoted nominal at 53c., in store.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales, 500 rolls Domestic Cloth, Summer delivery, at 14¼c.; quoted on the spot at 13c.@13¼c. Bags dull at 15c.

HAY AND STRAW—Trade has been quite moderate since our last, but prices have been quoted steady; offerings reserved. Bale Hay ranges from $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 60 for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s. Straw at from 70c.@$1 35 for the range of qualities. Short and Long, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Jute Butts in fair demand on the basis of 2½c., currency, with sales of 1,500 bales; also, 1,000 bales to arrive on private terms. Market otherwise dull.

METALS—Copper has been quiet, but quoted firm; sales 100,000 ℔s., early deliveries, at 34½c....Iron generally dull, but held with confidence; offerings moderate, as a rule, and of Scotch Pig extremely light; sales 100 tons Coltness Pig, to arrive, at $53, (gold;) 75 tons Eglinton do., from dock, on private terms, quoted at $56; with Gartsherrie do. at $60; Glengarnock do. at $57@$58; No. 1 American do. at $50; No. 2 do. at $48@$49; English Rails, $70, gold; American do., $80@$82 50, currency; Wrought Scrap, $57 50@$60....Lead dull, but steady, at 6⅝c.@6⅞c., gold, for ordinary foreign....Of Spelter, 100 tons sold at 7⅝c.@7¼c., gold....Pig-tin quiet, with sales reported of 500 slabs Straits at 31¾c.@32¼c., closing at 32c., gold. Tin Plates strong in price and in fair request; sales 1,500 boxes Charcoal at $11 50@$11 75, gold; 3,000 boxes Charcoal Terne at $9 75@$10 50, gold; 500 boxes Coke, 14x20, at $10 37½, gold.

MOLASSES—A more active business has been reported at firm prices. Sales, 1,283 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 35c.; 44 hhds. Demerara at 32c.; 60 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 72c.@75c., and 175 bbls. do., by auction, at 70c.@73½c. ℔ gallon. New-Orleans quoted at from 60c.@76c.; New Crop Cuba at 28c.@38c.; Old Crop Porto Rico at 26c.@55c.; do. English Islands, 26c.@40c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in moderate demand, with Strained quoted at $3 75@$3 80; sales, 2,000 bbls. at $3 80 ℔ 280 ℔s., delivered....Tar in more request at former figures; 400 bbls. Washington sold at $3 50@$3 62½, chiefly at $3 50, and 300 bbls. Wilmington, part at $3 50@$3 62½ ℔ bbl....Spirits Turpentine quiet and weak at 67c., with sales of 40 bbls.

OIL-CAKE—Sales, 100 tons City on private terms; demand rather more satisfactory; Western quoted at $40@$40 50, chiefly at $40 25, currency; City, $39@$39 50, gold.

OILS—Crude Whale quiet, but steady; 400 bbls. Northern sold on private terms. Crude Sperm firm and in fair demand; sales at New-Bedford, 750 bbls. for export, at $1 55; and 550 bbls. for manufacturing on private terms. Manufactured Whale and Sperm in moderate request at firmer figures. Linseed and Lard Oil firm and moderately inquired for. Other kinds inactive.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quiet at 9c....Refined in less demand and less firmer, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls., early delivery, at 19¾c., quoted at 19¾c.@20c....Refined at Philadelphia dull at 19c....Refined, in cases, inactive at 26¾c....Naphtha unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand and quoted firm, for early delivery, with the main call for Mess and Prime Mess. Sales have been reported since our last of 620 bbls. new Western Mess at $14 87½@$15, chiefly at $15; 30 bbls. old do. at $14 25; 500 bbls. City Prime Mess and 250 bbls. Western do. on private terms; the latter quoted at $14 12½@$14 62½ for large and small lots. For forward delivery a livelier business has been reported at former rates, though closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 750 bbls. new Western Mess, April options, at $15@$15 05; 750 bbls. do., May, at $15 10@$15 12½; 500 bbls. do., June, at $15 20. And for Chicago delivery, 500 bbls. Western Mess, March option, at $13 20 ℔ bbl....Dressed Hogs firmer, and in good request at from 6¾c.@7¼c. for City, and 6c.@6⅝c. for Western, the latter for very light....Cut-meats more active and generally strong in price, with sales reported of 3,600 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 11c.@11½c.; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, 8@10 ℔s., at 7c.; 1,600 Fresh Shoulders, in bulk, at 6¾c.@7c.; 11,000 ℔s. Bellies, in bulk, at 8c.@8¼, the inside price for 15 ℔. averages; 125 boxes Bellies, 14@12 ℔s., at 8¾c.@9c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams, in bulk, 11 ℔s., at 13½c.; 200 boxes Dry-salted Hams, 20℔s., at 10¼c.; 1,750 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, February and March, at 6c. And for Chicago delivery, 900 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 4⅞c....Bacon again quoted a shade dearer and wanted; offerings reserved. Sales, 280 boxes Short Rib, part to arrive, at 8c.; 2,950 boxes Short Clear, early deliveries, in lots, at 7 15-16c.@8c., nearly all 8c.; 500 boxes do., March option, at 8c.; 500 boxes do., last half of March, and 500 boxes do., April, at 8⅛c.; 250 boxes do., April, on private terms, closing at 8⅛c.@8 3-16c.; 400 boxes Long Clear, early delivery, at 7¾c.; 250 boxes do., February and March, at 7⅞c., and 1,250 boxes Long and Short Clear, early deliveries, at 7⅞c. And for Chicago delivery, early, 300 boxes Short Clear at 7⅜c.; 250 boxes Short Rib at 7c., and 100 boxes Long Clear at 6⅝c. And for other Western early deliveries, 250 boxes Short Rib and 250 boxes Short Clear at 7c....Lard has been comparatively quiet for early delivery, but without material changes as to values. Sales 150 tcs. Western Steam at 8⅝c.; 250 tcs. do., at 8¾c.; 50 tcs. City No. 1 at 8c. For forward delivery, the dealings were light, the reduced offerings and firm views of holders checking operations. Sales, 250 tcs. Western steam, March, at 8⅝c., which was the asking price at the close, with 8 7-16c. bid; 500 tcs. do. April, at 8¾c.@8 11-16c. And for Chicago delivery, 250 tcs. do. March, at $7 65....Beef steady as to price, but less sought after....Beef Hams firmer at $30@$32, but not active; 50 bbls. Texas sold at $31....The finer grades of Butter and Cheese in request at firm prices; otherwise, trade slow.

SEEDS—Clover has been offered with rather more freedom, and again quoted lower, and with rather more inquiry noted; 350 bags fair ordinary to strictly choice sold at 8⅛c.@9⅛c., chiefly at 8½c.@9c. Flax and Timothy moving slowly within the former range. Calcutta Linseed quiet but firm; 1,000 bags sold at Boston at $2 50, gold, flat.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately sought after at rather less firm prices for Muscavadoes, but at steady rates for other kinds of stock. The inquiry has been chiefly for refining account. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,371 hhds. and 493 boxes, including 574 hhds. Centrifugal, part at 9⅛c.; 327 boxes do. at 9⅜c.; 779 hhds. scant fair to fully fair refining Cuba at 8 7-16c.@8⅝c.; 166 boxes Havana at 8⅜c.@8⅝c., and 18 hhds. Demerara at 10⅛c. ℔ ℔. We quote: Fair to good refining Cuba quoted at from 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 9⅛c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 to 13, at 9⅜c.@9⅝c. Refined quiet and rather easier, with Hard quoted at 12⅛c.@12⅜c.; As, 10⅞c.@11⅛c., and Yellows, 9⅛c.@10⅛c.@10⅝c.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fair request and quoted firm; sales, 112,000 ℔s. at 8⅜c.@9c. for good to strictly prime. Stearine quiet but steady; 16 tcs. fair sold at 8⅜c.; 12,000 ℔s. Grease Stearine at 7⅛c. free on board. Ot Grease, 25,000 ℔s. fine sold at 7⅛c.; 350 pks. Yellow at 7c., and 74 tcs. White at 7¾c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in fair request, at former figures; sales, 1,100 half-chests Green, 3,400 half-chests Japan, and 1,000 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in more demand, for shipment and home use, at steady rates; sales, 400 hhds. at 8½c.@15c. Seed Leaf dull, within the former range; 100 cases sold on private terms. Havana sold to the extent of 200 bales at 95c.@$1 10. Manufactured steady, and moderately inquired for.

WHISKY—Quoted lower, on freer offerings, leading to an active business. Sales, 800 bbls., in lots, at 91½c.@92c., chiefly at 91¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth freights, there has been less activity noted, with rather less firmness as to rates. The offerings of Grain and Provisions were lighter, and of Cotton moderate. The chartering movement was fair, with the main call for vessels for the Petroleum trade, at about former figures. Vessels for the West Indies were in moderate request....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 500 tcs. Lard on private terms; 40 boxes Bacon at 27s. 6d. ℔ ton, and by steam, 700 bales Cotton at ½d.@5-16d. ℔ ℔.; 8,000 bushels Corn at 6⅞d. ℔ bushel; 600 boxes Bacon at 40s. ℔ ton....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. for Corn, and 8d. for Wheat, ℔ bushel, and 4,500 bbls. Oil-cake at 3s. ℔ bbl.; and by steam, 800 bbls. Flour on private terms. Also, a British bark, 395 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And an American ship, 1,313 tons, reported from Magdalena Bay, on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 boxes Bacon at 55s.; 100 tons Oil-cake at 30s....For Cardiff, by steam, 250 bbls. Pork at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 200 tcs. Beef at 7s. 6d. ℔ tierce; 100 boxes Bacon at 50s.; 40 hhds. Tallow at 40s. ℔ ton....For Cork and orders, privilege embracing the United Kingdom and the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 370 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms....For Antwerp, by sail, 1,200 boxes Bacon at 50s.; 300 tons Measurement Goods at 40s.; 10,000 Pipe Staves at $20. Also a British ship, 956 tons, (chartered anew, with option of Bremen,) with general cargo on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 50 bbls. Pork on private terms; 200 bags Clover-seed at 45s. ℔ ton....For the Continent, a British ship, 1,342 tons, (to arrive,) with about 10,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s.; a British bark, 762 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,000 bbls. do. from Philadelphia or New-York, at 6s. 6d.; another, 588 tons, (to arrive,) hence with about 4,000 bbls. do. at 6s. 6d.; another, 403 tons, to arrive, with about 2,800 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, reported on private terms; another, 499 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. do., from do., chartered previous to arrival, a British ship, 364 tons, to arrive, with about 5,500 bbls. do., from do.; and an American ship, 1,055 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. do., all on private terms; and, rumored, an American ship, 1,084 tons, to arrive, with about 7,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at equal to market rates....For a Baltic port, direct, a Norwegian bark, 500 tons to arrive, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For a Swedish port, direct, a Norwegian bark, 346 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at equal to 45s. ℔ ton....For Gibraltar and orders, a British schooner, 207 tons, hence with about 1,400 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. to the Mediterranean, and 8s. to the Adriatic....For Carthagena, a British brig, 176 tons, hence with 4,000 cases and about 200 bbls. Petroleum at 40c. and 8s....For the River Platte, an American bark, 434 tons, hence with general cargo on private terms....For Buenos Ayres, a British ship, 1,138 tons, with Boards, reported from St. John, at $22....For Mardnique, an American brig, 249 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $6....For Cardenas and orders, a brig, 205 tons, and a schooner, 141 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 35c....For St. Thomas, a British brig, 233 tons, hence with Coal, at $4, gold....For the West Indies, three American brigs, 378, 343, and 250 tons, reported from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Caibairien, a schooner 205 tons, from St. John and back to the United States, with Molasses at $5 50....For Galveston and back, an American schooner, 300 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For Philadelphia, a brig, with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $10; two schooners, with do., from Jacksonville, at $10; another, with do., from Brunswick, Ga., at $10; another, with do., from Bucksville, at $10 25; another, with do., from Savannah, at $9; another, with do., from Wilmington, at $8....For Boston, a bark, 350 tons, with general cargo, from Leghorn, at $3,200, gold; a brig, with Lumber, from Georgetown, S. C., at $13; two schooners, with Boards, from Philadelphia, at $9....For Portsmouth, N. H., a schooner, with lumber, from Darien, at $14....For Bath, Me., a schooner, with lumber, from Satella, at $13 75....For New-York, a schooner with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $12 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged; only a local trade. Wheat dull and unsettled; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 19⅞, cash; $1 19⅞, seller March; $1 21⅞, seller April; No. 3 do., $1 06@$1 06¼; Rejected, 90c.@95c., according to location. Corn quiet; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 31c., cash; 31⅛c., seller March; 31⅛c.@31⅝c., seller April; 36c., seller May; Rejected, 27c. Oats dull and lower at 25⅛c. for No. 2; 22c.@22½c. for Rejected. Rye dull and lower at 63c.@64c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and weak at 70c.@72½c. for No. 2 Fall; 59c. for No. 3. Provisions—Demand good at full prices. Pork sold at $13 20@$13 25, cash or seller March; $13 65, seller April. Lard—Demand good at full prices; sales at $7 65, cash, or seller March; $7 85, seller April. Hams in pickle sold at 9⅛c.@11⅛c. Green Hams scarce and firm; no sales. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand, at 4⅝c. for Shoulders; 6⅝c. for Short Rib Middles; 6⅞c. for Short Clear Middles, loose. Dressed Hogs sold at $5 30@$5 35 for Heavy; $5 40 for Light. Whisky steady at 87c. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, and 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, and 7,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales of Superfine Winter at $5 40@$5 50; Extra Winter, $5 75@$6 25. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 26; Soft do., $1 34; only sample lots of Fall on the market. Corn quiet and unchanged at 31c.@31½c. for No. 2 Mixed at East side on track; 33c. in elevator. Barley slow; choice Iowa sold at 90c. Rye dull and lower at 65c.@67c. for No. 2. Whisky dull at 89c. Pork firm at $13 75. Dry-salted Meats stiff; sales of Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides at 4¾c., and 7c. spot and seller June; sales of up-country at 4½c. for Shoulders; 6⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 6⅞c. for Clear Sides, seller last half of March; packed lots for cash ⅛c. higher. Bacon firm; packed lots cash sold at 6c. for Shoulders; 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm; sales of Up-country Steam at 7⅞c., cash. Live Hogs steady at 4⅛c.@4¼c. Cattle quiet at $4 65@$4 75 for fair to choice feeders; $4 50@$6 for do. native Steers. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 1,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—Flour dull at $7 75@$8 10. Wheat dull at $1 70@$1 71. Corn dull at 39c.@40c. Oats, Rye, and Barley unchanged. Butter, demand good at full prices. Provisions steady; held firm. Pork strong; considerable sales at $13 50; now held out of the market. Lard, Steam-rendered steady at 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; Kettle stronger at 8c.; held at a ⅛c. higher. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders held at 5c.; sales at 5c., buyer first half of March, also for next week's delivery; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.; sales at 7c., buyer first half of March, also next week's delivery; Clear Sides, 7⅛c.@7⅞c. Bacon firm; offerings light; sales of Shoulders at 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.@7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Live Hogs firm at $4 80@$5 25; receipts, 1,000. Whisky steady at 87c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 70@$1 80. Corn active at 40c.@42c. Oats in good demand at 32c.@33c. Provisions steady. Pork sold at $14. Bacon sold at 6c. for Shoulders, 8c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12¼c.@12½c.; Plain, 12c., all packed. Bulk Meats sold at 5c. for Shoulders, 7c. for Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c. for Clear Sides; Hams, 9¼c.@10c., all loose; ⅛c. higher for packed. Lard—Choice Leaf, in tierces, sold at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; in kegs, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; steam, 7⅞c.@8c.; order lots ¼c. higher; 300 tierces of Sugar-cured Hams, May, June, and July delivery sold at 14c. Whisky steady at 88c. Tobacco—Lugs very firm; Leaf steady; sales, 90 hhds.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—Flour—Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$11. Wheat quiet; no sales made public; quoted Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 65; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 50; White Canada, $1 82@$2; White Michigan, $1 90@$2 05. Corn easier; sales 2,250 bushels Western, on track, at 52c. Oats quiet; Western, 42c.@43c. Barley firm; Canada, 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; Two-rowed State, 78c.@80c.; Four-rowed State, 90c. Rye quiet; sales 2,000 bushels Western on private terms; held at 85c. Barley Malt, Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye Malt held at $1. Balance of the market unchanged.

TOLEDO, Feb. 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 77@$1 77½; No. 2 do., $1 55; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 65½; seller March, $1 66; seller April, $1 70; seller May, $1 74; seller June, $1 78; No. 1 Red, $1 67½; No. 2 do., $1 64½; seller April, $1 68; No. 3 do., $1 49. Corn dull and lower; sales of High Mixed, seller March, at 39c.; seller May, 42½c.; Low Mixed, 38½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs sold at $5 30@$5 60. Clover-seeds dull. Receipts—1,000 bbls Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, and 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat and 34,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Feb. 25.—Flour dull, owing to the recent storm; sales of 300 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring, $9 75 for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter, $11 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet. Corn dull; sales of 1 car at 60c. Barley unchanged; Bay Quinte, $1 10. Corn-meal, $1 30 for Bolted; $1 25 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23, ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

DETROIT, Feb. 25.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady at $1 96 for Extra White; $1 86 for No. 1 White; $1 88 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 42c.@42½c. Oats in good demand at 36c. Clover-seed dull at $5 15@$5 25. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 27⅞ for No. 1, $1 20⅜ for No. 2. Oats steady at 28c. for No. 2. Corn in good demand at 32½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 67c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at 73c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 25.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 63½c. Resin quiet; $3 15 for strained; $3 50@$4 for pale Crude. Turpentine steady; $3 25 for Hard; $5 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 50.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Petroleum active; Refined, for future delivery, 19c. March; 19¼c. April; 20c. May; Crude, 14¼c. Provisions active; Dressed Hogs $7@$7 50. Flour very dull; Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extra, $5 75@$6; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $7 75@$8 50. Wheat weak; Red, $1 80@$1 95; Amber, $1 97@$2; White, $2 05@$2 10. Rye steady at 90c. Corn active; Yellow, 55½c.@56c. Oats firmer; White, 48c.@50c.; Mixed, 46c.@48c. Whisky, 89c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 68; No. 2 do., $1 65. Corn quiet at 45c.@46c. for Mixed. Oats steady at 40c. for No. 1. Petroleum—Refined quiet at 18c. for car-lots; 24c.@24½c. for Ohio Legal Test.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Wheat—Steady milling demand; receipts small; no sales to report. Rye quiet and dull. Corn—Nothing doing; only round Yellow offering. Barley dull, but steady; sales three cars No. 2 State at 80c. Nothing doing in Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Cotton in fair demand; Good Ordinary, 17¾c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; Middling, 19⅝c.@19¾c.; net receipts, 3,639 bales; gross receipts, 9,023 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,780 bales; to the Continent, 5,966 bales; coastwise, 1,063 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 5,500 bales; stock, 195,912 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25.—Cotton easy; Ordinary, 17⅛c.@17¼c.; Good Ordinary, 18⅛c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.@19c.; Middling, 19⅝c.@19¾c.; net receipts, 749 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,259 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 36,459 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 25.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary nominally 16¾c.@17c.; net receipts, 1,796 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,137 bales; coastwise, 2,313 bales; stock, 75,646 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 25.—Cotton dull; Middlings, 19¾c.; net receipts, 1,711 bales; exports, coastwise, 310 bales; sales, 1,071 bales; stock, 70,465 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day only 34 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 2,346 head, or 128 cars, against 237 cars for the same time last week. A broken rail on the Lake Shore Road threw a freight-train off the track yesterday, and obstructed travel sufficient to prevent stock-trains arriving on time. Up to noon no stock reported to arrive. Market is at a complete stand-still. Buyers and sellers are ⅛c. to ¼c. apart. Buyers are smarting under last week's losses, some not realizing at Albany the prices paid here for stock, and suffering the loss of freight, feed, and shrinkage, they demand a larger decline than holders will submit to. That prices will recede a little seems inevitable. The only sale to-day was 19 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,145 ℔s., at $5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,800 head, against 5,200 head for the same time last week; market not fairly opened; tendency of prices under unfavorable Eastern news is to a decline. Hogs—Receipts thus far this week, 4,600 head, against 14,800 head for the same time last week; market opened this morning with only 7 loads in pens for sale; all offerings disposed of save 1 choice load, for which the owner demanded $5 37½, without finding a purchaser; feeling good; sales, 927 Pigs and Hogs, ranging from 114 to 194 ℔s., at $5@$5 20.

WATERTOWN, Feb. 25.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 95 head. The supply is extremely light, owing to the snow-blockade on the railroads. The few Cattle offered were hardly sufficient to establish a price, the few sales ranging at about last week's prices. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts were 1,082 head. Prices are a shade higher. Sales in lots from $3 50@$5 50 each; Extra, $6@$8.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 25—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞@92¼ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89⅛; New 5s, 90⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 52⅛.

2 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government Securities, is lower than the Bank of England rate by 1½ ℔ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 52.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, is £216,000. Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 51⅜.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 25.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 95¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Rentes, 56f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull. The sales of the day are now estimated at only 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable February, at 9 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 33,000 quarters, including 29,000 American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 11s. 9d.@11s. 10d. ℔ cental for average California White, and 11s. 4d.@12s. 2d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 27s.@27s. 3d. ℔ quarter. Flour, 29s. ℔ bbl.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales, 5,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston January and February at 9 9-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but prices are not quotably lower. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 17,000 quarters, including 12,000 quarters American.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Tallow, 45s. ℔ cwt. Spirits Petroleum buoyant at 19d.@20d. ℔ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £33 10s.@£33 15s. ℔ ton.

THE COAL TRADE.

Rates of Freight and Tolls Fixed by the Reading Railroad Company—The Prices for Next Month.

The following table and rates of freight and tolls on coal transportation by the Reading Railroad Company has just been published, and shows an average increase of about thirty-five cents over the old rates:

To	From—Pine Grove.	Tamaqua.	Port Carbon.	Mount Carbon.	Schuylkill Haven.
Richmond, for shipment	2.12	2.07	2.00	1.99	1.92
Richmond Retail Yards	2.22	2.17	2.10	2.09	2.02
Philadelphia	2.22	2.17	2.10	2.09	2.02
Belmont	2.12	2.07	2.00	1.99	1.92
Nicetown	2.12	2.07	2.00	1.99	1.92
West Falls of Schuylkill	2.12	2.07	2.00	1.99	1.92
West Mannyunk	2.12	2.07	2.00	1.99	1.92
Egbert's	1.95	1.90	1.83	1.82	1.75
West Conshohocken	1.90	1.85	1.78	1.77	1.70
Swede Furnace	1.88	1.83	1.76	1.75	1.68
Rambo's	1.87	1.82	1.75	1.74	1.67
Bridgeport	1.85	1.80	1.73	1.72	1.65
Port Kennedy	1.78	1.73	1.66	1.65	1.58
Valley Forge	1.76	1.71	1.64	1.63	1.56
Perkiomen Junc	1.74	1.69	1.62	1.61	1.54
Phœnixville	1.70	1.65	1.58	1.57	1.50
Royer's Ford	1.63	1.58	1.51	1.50	1.43
Aramingo	1.62	1.57	1.50	1.49	1.42
Limerick	1.60	1.55	1.48	1.47	1.40
Pottstown	1.51	1.46	1.39	1.38	1.31
Douglassville	1.44	1.39	1.32	1.31	1.24
Monocacy	1.40	1.35	1.28	1.27	1.20
Birdsboro	1.38	1.33	1.26	1.25	1.18
Exeter	1.34	1.29	1.22	1.21	1.14
Reading	1.24	1.19	1.12	1.11	1.04
Tuckerton	1.16	1.11	1.04	1.03	.96
Leesport	1.12	1.07	1.00	.99	.92
Mohrsville	1.08	1.03	.96	.95	.88
Shoemakersville	1.06	1.01	.94	.93	.86
Hamburg	1.01	.96	.89	.88	.81
Fort Clinton	.91	.86	.79	.78	.71
Auburn			.62	.61	.54
Landingville			.50	.50	.50
Ringgold		.50			

An additional charge of twenty-five cents per ton will be made on chestnut and pea coal, to whatever point consigned. If the shipper signs a release of all demands arising from deficiency of weight at the place of destination, and agrees to indemnify the company from all claims by reason thereof, such additional charge will not be made. Releases, properly prepared, will be furnished, and can be signed at the coal offices of the company in St. Clair, Palo Alto, Schuylkill Haven, Mount Carbon, Pine Grove, and Tamaqua.

The following are the prices at which coal will be sold at Port Richmond, Penn., during March, by the company:

	Broken.	Egg.	Stove.	Chestnut.
Hard white ash	$4 00	$4 15	$4 30	$3 50
Free-burning white ash	4 00	4 15	4 30	3 50
Schuylkill red ash	4 25	4 40	4 60	3 75
Alaska red ash	4 00	4 15	4 30	3 50
Shamokin white ash	4 55	4 70	4 70	4 00
Shamokin red ash	4 55	4 70	4 70	4 00
North Franklin	4 60	4 75	4 85	3 75
Lorberry	4 75	4 75	4 75	4 00
Lyken's Valley	5 50	5 50	5 50	4 25

	Lump.	Steamer.
Hard white ash	$4 00	$4 00
Free-burning white ash	4 00	4 00

On opening of the canal, freight to New-York in the company's boats will be $1 15 alongside; consignees to pay the cost of unloading.

The above rates, compared with those prevalent at the beginning of navigation last year, show an advance in the best qualities of nearly $1 a ton; and consumers must be prepared to submit to an additional increase whenever the company chooses to make one, as it holds the power to regulate the price.

One hundred thousand tons of Scranton coal will be sold at auction to-day by John H. Draper, and it is confidently asserted that the prices obtained will show a marked increase over previous sales. Within the last few days the retail price of stove coal has advanced fifty cents a ton in this City, and there is very little doubt that $1 will be the ruling price within a short time.

The Tice Metre in the Courts.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 25.—In the United States District Court, this morning, Judge Blodgett, in the case wherein certain distillers contested the right of the Internal Revenue Department to oblige them to use the Tice metre, decided that the Government has full power to prescribe such regulations as it sees fit for the running of distilleries, including the use of any metre selected by the Internal Revenue Department.

In the Criminal Court to-day, in the case of the petition of ex-Police Commissioners Klopke and Reno for a writ of quo warranto against their successors, Messrs. Mason and Wright, leave was given to amend the petition, and the matter will come up again to-morrow.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT HOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., country or City, a large number of professed Protestant and all other cooks, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, house-work, young girls, and those lately landed.

ALL LADIES WOULD DO WELL by calling at WALKER'S, No. 133 6th-av., over drug-store, for good German, French, and Irish girls. References investigated.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN lady, with limited means, would take a position as house-keeper where she could have entire supervision and a pleasant home; would be a pleasant companion to an invalid lady; is accustomed to and fond of traveling. Address COMPANION, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR Chamber-work and Waiting.—By a willing and able servant, for City or country; honest, industrious, and obliging; has excellent City references for competency, &c. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—Will assist with washing if desired—By a neat, tidy, young servant; thoroughly understands her work in every respect; will give very best City recommendations from all former employers; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat and tidy American Protestant girl, in a private family; has good references, and understands her work thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young woman, as first-class chamber-maid; will assist with fine washing or waiting; private family or boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young colored girl as chamber-maid and to assist with washing; excellent references. Call for two days at No. 145 West 30th-st., front basement.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 331 6th-av., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; excellent reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

COOK.—A SUPERIOR FAMILY COOK, WHO can do both plain and fancy cooking, white and clear soups, meats, game, delicate side dishes, fine confectionery, pastry, jellies, and creams; good bread and delicious biscuits; unexceptionable City references; wages $30. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—SCOTCH PROTESTANT, UNDERstands substantial family cooking; good bread, biscuit and pie baker; requires to be tried, as she has not yet lived at service in America; will do the coarse washing; wages $16. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Understands good family cooking thoroughly; is highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, and competency by last employer, (in the City, lady to be seen;) wages, $16, in a small family. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO REspectable Protestant girls; one as plain cook and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; best City references. Call for two days at No. 144 East 43d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A smart, capable girl, to do cooking or general house-work; is a neat, economical, and reliable servant; a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED and respectable young woman, as first-class cook; meats, games, soups of all kinds, boning, larding, side dishes, pastry, creams, jellies, good baker, all in the neatest manner; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR Assist in Washing.—By a very respectable and highly-recommended woman; she is a good family cook; meats, game, poultry, good baker, &c.; best City testimonials; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTestant cook, who is an excellent bread-maker, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; would have no objection to assist with the washing. Apply at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a neat and tidy Protestant girl, in a private family; has good references, and understands her work thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A GOOD GIRL, IN A BOARDING-house, or would take a place as order-cook; has good references, and understands pastry in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands cooking thoroughly, including baking and pastry; is neat and reliable; will do kitchen washing; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE French woman, as first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning and larding, &c.; has good City references. Apply at 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; would prefer hotel or club-house; best reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a willing young girl to cook, wash, and iron; country preferred; has good City references. Call at No 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th-sts.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; expert at sweets, desserts, &c.; excellent references. Call at No. 348 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FAMILY COOK, who is competent to take charge of a kitchen in a small family; has several years' reference. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, French Office.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, highly recommended, constantly found at the German Bureau, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

GOVERNESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German Protestant woman, who speaks English and French well, as nursery governess; has good City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER OR LIKE POSITION—By a respectable American woman aged thirty-one years; thoroughly understands all duties connected with housekeeping; no objection to a widower's family; can give best reference for character, capability, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY young (Scotch Protestant) woman; is an excellent plain cook, good washer and ironer; can make very nice bread and biscuit; is highly recommended from late employer; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN THE CITY, BY A neat, tidy, young American girl; will be useful in a kind family at moderate pay; can give good recommendations from former employers; is kind and affectionate to children. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK—BY A NEAT AND TIDY English Protestant girl, in a small private family; has good references, and understands her business thoroughly; small wages and a good home; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORKER OR UP-STAIRS Work.—By a young, respectable girl, in a private family; is very obliging and industrious; would take care of children, or do any work required of her. Call or address 621 6th-av., first floor, French Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, GERMAN woman, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, to do the work of a small private family between them; best City references. Call at No. 144 East 43d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG FRENCH girl, speaking English and German, "a tasty hair-dresser and expert dress-maker, of prepossessing appearance, engaging manners, and amiable disposition"—so spoken of by last employer, a City lady, who can be seen. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl as ladies' maid and seamstress; a most competent person; best City reference. Call for two days at office No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LADIES' MAID.—BY A COMPETENT French girl in an American family as ladies' maid or to take care of children and sew. Address Mme. Giry, No. 486 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

LADIES SUPPLIED WITH FIRST-class help by applying at Mrs. STOCKWELL'S Intelligence Office, No. 1,303 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble young woman; is a thorough laundress, or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing, French fluting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; no objections to the country; best City testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—PROTESTANT, FIRST class; now in a place; leaves Saturday; family going to Europe; has $18, and understands every branch of her business thoroughly. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MOST RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly, polishing, fluting, &c.; best reference. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman wishes to take gentlemen's washing in; done to order at $1 a dozen; also, going out to day's work. Apply to Mrs. Lindsay, No. 145 West 16th-st., front basement.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

NURSE.—PROTESTANT; INFANT'S NURSE; a smart, strong, English girl; an operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; takes entire charge night and day; unexceptionable City references; is patient, even-tempered, and amiable; in City or country; wages $18. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged person, for taking care of children, and assisting in sewing; speaks French and German. Call or address, for three days, No. 1,116 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., second floor.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a good place for a faithful, honest, and trustworthy woman as nurse, or to wait on a lady; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel. Call or address No. 161 West 23d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, as nurse and plain seamstress. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock at No. 30 West 16th-st., present employer's; call two days.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY SMALL girl; is willing to take the charge of a young child; has good references, and is willing and obliging. Call at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, YOUNG woman, who is an excellent family servant in all respects; is very kind and attentive to children; is a good family seamstress; if desired, will assist with house-work and be generally useful; will be well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—A VERY GOOD SEAMSTRESS, French, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is genteel and obliging; speaks pure French, and has the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, AS INfant's nurse; can bring it up on the bottle; has had great experience with children; best City reference. Call for two days at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of it from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; is willing to travel to any part required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 521 3d-av., corner 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, YOUNG, healthy Swedish woman, with a good breast of milk, as wet nurse. Address for two days Box No. 140 Times Office.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-maid.—By a neat, tidy young woman; operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is an expert and tasty fashioner of ladies' and children's dresses; can cut and fit neatly; has three and a half years' Brooklyn reference. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and lady's maid; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; does embroidering; would assist with children; best of City reference. Can be seen, until suited at No. 704 3d-av., near 44th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; will assist in dress-making; understands all kinds of family sewing and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 53 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German lady, as seamstress or nursery governess in a respectable private family. Inquire at No. 45 Bleecker-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl as seamstress; can cut and fit; understands different machines; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 726 9th-av.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do up-stairs work in a private family; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 163 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WAITRESS.—FULLY ABLE TO FILL A man's place at waiting; extremely neat, tidy, and smart; makes delicious salad dressings, and understands the care of silver perfectly; first-class City reference. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—CHAMBER-WORK, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife, one child, 10 months old; is a careful driver, good groom, and plain gardener; wife can do up-stairs work, or would live in cottage; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHman; understands his business in all its branches thoroughly; can milk if required; first-class testimonials. Address A. B., Box No. 230, Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN THAT knows his business and can furnish the best of reference. Call on or address R. L., No. 493 7th-av., corner 38th st., club stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman and groom. Apply to his present employer, No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 8, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, English; married, no incumbrance; City references. Address T. K., Box No. 200 Times Office, or to Mr. Campbell, No. 50 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN as coachman or coachman and groom; has the very best of City reference from last place. Call or address Coachman, 7 Great Jones-st., harness-store.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN of steady habits, with the best of City and country reference for seven years. Address G. J., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best City references. Call or address for two days, M. H., Box No. 209 Times Office.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO family, eighteen years' experience, to take full charge of a gentleman's place; good reference. Apply to L. H. S., Yonkers, Clipper's Works, N. Y.

FARMER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, OF long experience. Only those in want of an able man may address J. J., Box No. 180 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FLORist and landscape gardener, German, single; is fully competent, and has had charge of green-houses and graperies; can give first-class recommendations; would like to take charge of some private place. Inquire at Nos. 695 and 743 Broadway, in flower-stores.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, MARRIED, small family; is thoroughly competent in all departments of gardening, greenhouse, &c.; has been five years in his present situation. Address Gardener, Box No. 222 Times Office.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—By a single man, Scotch; understands all branches of plain gardening, hot beds, &c., also care of horses, driving, milking, &c.; best recommendations. Apply at No. 123 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—AN ENGLISHMAN THAT has worked on first-class places in this country; understands his business thoroughly; can be recommended for such by his last employer. Address Gardener, No. 11 Barclay-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, with long experience in the business; is not afraid to work; has good reference from last employer. Address T. L., in seed-store, 67 Nassau-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARried, one child; thoroughly practical in all departments, under glass and outdoors. Address K., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, of experience in greenhouses, graperies, and laying out grounds. Address Gardener, No. 12 Bayard-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A TEMPERATE, REspectable Swede; speaks English; can care horses, drive, milk, assist in gardening and general work about a place; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, to take charge of a country seat, with or without glass; is a practical working gardener. Address T. D., No. 376 Broadway.

WAITER.—PROTESTANT, ENGLISH, UNmarried; first-class; wages, $40; recommendations from leading City families; can be vouched for as thoroughly competent, sober, civil and obliging. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, CITY or country, by a sober, steady young man; two years' good discharge from last place; disengaged on account of death of employer; thoroughly understands his business. Address D., Box No. 23 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly; has City references; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 985 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man as first-class waiter in a private family, City or country; unexceptionable reference of four to ten years from former employers. Address J. M., Box No. 21 Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN a private family by a young colored man who can furnish the best of reference. Apply at No. 332 West 36th-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—IN GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY; can be highly recommended; is willing and obliging. Address James, No. 54½ West 32d-st., Times Office.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR otherwise thoroughly competent expert in every respect; middle-aged; undeniable City reference. Call or address W. Y., No. 590 6th-av.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRIStian Association requests merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, office clerks, copyists, office boys, porters, &c., to make application to WILLIAM F. LEE, Chairman Employment Committee, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN OF THOROUGH BUSIness training and experience for the counting-room of a large importing and domestic dry goods jobbing house. Apply, with references, to Box No. 39 New-York Post-office.

COACHMAN WANTED.—A MARRIED man to go to New-Jersey; he must understand the care of horses and cows, plain gardening, and general work about a gentleman's place. Address with references, Box No. 1,389 New-York Post-office.

COOK WANTED—FIRST-CLASS.—UNEXceptionable references will be required. Apply at 35 West 35th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

GIRLS OF ALL NATIONALITIES may hear of good situations at Mrs. STOCKWELL'S Intelligence Office, No. 1,303 Broadway.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS seamstress and chamber-maid; also a first-class Protestant waitress. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock at No. 2 West 32d-st.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE a boy to learn the business; one residing with his parents preferred. Address Box No. 1,345 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK wash and iron in a small family, near Englewood; City conveniences; good wages. C. J. EVERETT, No. 51 Murray-st., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 5TH-AV., now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, was large, but, although a number of important sales were noticed to occur, not as great an amount of property was disposed of as was expected. The following is in brief a review of the proceedings:

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of D. A. Scott, Esq., referee, sold the following realty: Four-story brick building and lot, No. 16 Broadway, east side, 98.6 feet north of Beaver-street; lot 30.9 feet front, 26.10 feet rear, 108.8 feet on northerly line, and 104 feet on southerly; building about 80 feet deep; sold for $37,000 to the Manhattan Oil Company. The three-story brick building and lot, No. 7 Church-street, east side, 25.6 feet south of Cedar-street; lot 25.6 by 26; building covers same; sold for $9,900 to Louis Scheither. The three-story brick house and lot, No. 109 Greenwich-street, east side, 215 feet north of Rector-street; lot 27.2 by 107.2 by 22.2 by 106; house about 55 feet deep; sold for $17,800 to Wm. Casey. Premises No. 25 Greenwich-street, east side, 168.4 feet south of Morris-street, embracing a lot in size 26.9 by 98, with two three-story brick houses thereon, front and rear respectively; sold for $22,800 to John Froelich. Premises No. 54 Clinton-place, south side, 154.7 feet west of University-place, embracing a lease of a lot in size 25 by 120, with a three and a half story brick dwelling-house upon the front thereof, and a two-story brick stable in rear; house in size 25 by 33; stable 25 by 23.1, fronting on an alley in rear of lot; lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor to Nov. 1 of present year, with covenant for twenty-one years' renewal; ground rent $275 per annum; sold for $16,500 to Henry Naylor. One lot, with improvements, No. 64 Hudson-street, east side, 68.2 feet south of Worth-street, 25 by 74.7 by 27 by 85.1; sold for $18,000 to Wm. T. Garner. Total realized from above sales, $122,000.

Muller, Wilkins & Co., at an executors' sale, by order of the executors of James Suydam, deceased, sold the four-story brown-stone house and lot No. 18 West Thirty-ninth-street, south side, 281 feet west of Fifth-avenue—lot 22 by 98.9—for $37,300, to H. H. Gordon. Also four lots, together forming a plot in size 100.11 by 100, on the south-west corner of Fourth-avenue and Ninety-eighth-street, for $5,025 per lot, the purchaser being Francis Blessing. The valuable property located on the south-west corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, belonging to this same estate, and advertised also for sale, was offered at an upset price of $225,000, but no bids being received over this sum, it was withdrawn. It will now, we understand, be held at private sale, but if a sale is effected it will be at a much higher figure than the premises could have been bought for yesterday. Messrs. Muller & Co. also sold, by order of the executors of the estate of Timothy H. Burger, deceased, the two-story brick buildings and lots known as Nos. 384 and 386 Pearl-street, east side, between Cherry and Oak streets, the lots together being in size 36.4 feet front, 122 feet on the northerly line, and 110.4 feet on the southerly, for $18,450; purchaser, Owen Healy. The property on the south-east corner of Broome and Mangin streets was not sold, although bids to the amount of $13,900 were received, and the house and lot No. 327 West Fiftieth-street was not offered, having been disposed of at private contract prior to the auction.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Gilbert H. Crawford, Esq., referee, sold the lease of one lot of land, south side West Twenty-first-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, with the four-story English-basement brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, 25 by 40, in front, and a three-story brick building, 25 by 36, on rear. The lease has twenty-one years to run from May 1, 1869, with covenant of renewal. Ground rent, $250 per annum, taxes, and assessments; lot in size, 25 by 91.11; purchased by Joseph F. Farrington for $10,000.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. offered at auction, at an executor's sale, the house and lot No. 31 East Twentieth-street, north side, about 210 feet east of Broadway, for which the sum of $27,200 was bid; also, at public auction, the house and lot No. 28 West Ninth-street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for which bids to the amount of $17,000 were received, but in neither instance was a sale effected.

The following adjournments of legal auctions noticed closed the day's business at the Exchange: Sale by Joseph McGuire of house and lot on Delancey-street, near Pitt-street, adjourned to March 5; sale by James M. Miller of two houses and lots on East Fifty-seventh-street, near Lexington-avenue, adjourned to March 19, and sale by William Kennelly of house and lot on West Thirty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue, stay of proceedings granted in action, and sale postponed for the present.

In reference to the auction conducted by Jere. Johnson, Jr., in Brooklyn, yesterday, a full report concerning the result will, as is usual with out-of-town transactions, appear to-morrow.

RECENT PRIVATE SALES.

The following sales recently effected at private contract by the brokers named are reported:

By W. J. Harper, No. 882 Third-avenue, two five-story brick double tenement-houses, with stores and lots, on East Fifty-second-street, north side, between Third and Lexington avenues. Each 25 by 64 by 100. Sold together for $48,000.

By Neafie & Andrews, No. 1,531 Third-avenue, one three-story and basement frame house and lot on East Eighty-sixth-street, north side, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, 21 by 35 by 100.8. Sold for $10,000.

By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, one gore lot, east side Tenth-avenue, 19.6 feet south of One Hundred and Seventh-street, being 56.5 feet on the avenue, 39 feet on the southerly side. Also, a gore lot, south side of One Hundred and Seventh-street, distant 46.7 feet east of Tenth-avenue, being 78.5 feet on the street, and 100.11 feet on the easterly side, said parcels being separated by the Croton Aqueduct. Sold together for $10,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, auctions as follows are announced:

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., foreclosure sale by order of the Supreme Court, Frederick R. Sherman, Esq., referee, of three lots, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, commencing 160 feet east of Fifth-avenue, together with the two-story French roof brick house thereon; house about 45 by 45 feet, lots each 25 by 100 feet, and three lots, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, immediately in the rear of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street property, each 25 by 100 feet. Also, public auction sale of other real estate as follows: The four-story high-stoop Nova Scotia stone front house and lot on the south side of East Twentieth-street, opposite Gramercy Park, known as No. 36. The house is 30 feet front by about 103 feet deep, and contains modern improvements; lot 30 by 124 feet. The brick stable and lot situate on the north side of East Nineteenth-street, immediately in the rear of the Twentieth-street house; lot 33 by 60 feet. Three lots on the easterly side of Tenth-avenue, commencing 49 feet 5 inches north of Thirty-ninth-street, together with the one and two story brick buildings thereon; lots each 24.8 by 100 feet. One lot south side of Fortieth-street, 77.6 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 22.6 by 74.1 feet. Six lots situate on the north side of Two Hundred and Sixth-street, commencing 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue, each 25 by 100 feet; and eight lots situate on the south side of Two Hundred and Seventh-street, immediately in the rear of Two Hundred and Sixth-street; lots, each 25 by 100 feet; Two Hundred and Seventh-street is 100 feet wide.

By James M. Miller, executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of Jacob P. Giraud, Jr., of City property, namely: The five-story brick store and lot, No. 143 Front-street, 36 feet from corner of Depeyster-street, lot 17.7 by 75 by 16.9 by 71.7—building nearly covers same; the two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 81 Monroe-street, 50.5 feet from Pike-street, lot 17.8 by 71.7, house 40.5 feet deep; and the two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 53 Crosby-street, east side, 23.2 feet north of Broome-street, lot 25.1 by 99.8, building 50.2 feet deep. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Chas. A. Jackson, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on West Twenty-eighth-street, north side, 375 feet east of Ninth-avenue, lot 25 by 98.9. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of Superior Court, James C. Spencer, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on Second-avenue, east side, 40.5 feet north of Fifty-third-street, lot 20 by 70.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, John N. Lewis, Esq., referee, of the five-story brown-stone front house and lot, No. 1,376 Third-avenue, west side, 76.8 feet north of Seventy-eighth-street, lot 25.6 by 100, house 70 feet deep.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at the new Exchange, Nos. 399 and 341 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, public auction sales of the following Brooklyn properties: No. 52 Fort Greene-place, between Fulton and DeKalb avenues, desirable three-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick house, brown-stone trimmings, all improvements, near Dr. Cuyler's Church; No. 43 Hoyt-street, between Livingston and Schermerhorn streets, three-story basement and sub-cellar brick house; Raymond-street, east side, 125 feet south of Lafayette-avenue, desirable lot and first-class two-story stable, complete in its appointments; No. 480 Fifth-avenue, south-west corner of Eleventh-street, four-story brick store, very desirable for business purposes; No. 295 Ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, large house, 29 by 38, desirable residence, in good order; No. 180 Tenth-street, four-story attic, basement and sub-cellar frame house, filled in with brick, near three car lines; Seventh-avenue, corner Fortieth-street, six desirable lots, and Ralph-avenue, between Butler-street and Douglas-street Boulevard, ten lots. Also, the following Williamsburg property: No. 73 North Second-street, two-story attic and basement frame house; Nos. 219 and 221 North Seventh-street, two two-story houses; No. 428 Bushwick-avenue, opposite Prospect-street, two-story attic and basement house; Nos. 348 and 350 Bushwick-avenue, corner Cook-street, two two-story brick basement houses, and North Tenth-street, between First and Second streets, valuable vacant lot.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Court-house in the town of White Plains, Westchester County, foreclosure sale by order of the Supreme Court, Wm. H. McDougall, Esq., referee, of a tract of twenty-seven acres of land located in the town of New-Rochelle, in the county named, and situate on Clinton-lane; also, tract of four and one-half acres, located in same town, and situate on Weyman's-avenue.

Exchange Sales—Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 4-story brick h. and l., No. 16 Bowery, e. s., 98.9 ft. n. of Beaver st., lot 30.9x108.8x26.10x104	$37,000
1 3-story brick h. and l., No. 7 Church-st., e. s., 25.6 ft. s. of Cedar-st., lot 25.6x26, building covers same	9,900
1 3-story brick h. and l., No. 109 Greenwich-st., e. s., 215 ft. n. of Rector-st., lot 27.2x107.2x22.2x106, building 55 ft. deep	17,800
2 3-story brick hs. (front and rear) and l., No. 25 Greenwich-st., e. s., 168.4 ft. s. of Morris-st., lot 26.9x98, front house 21.11x51.9, rear house 14.11x48	22,800
1 lot, with improvements, No. 64 Hudson-st., e. s., 68.2 ft. s. of Worth-st., 25x74.7x27x85.1	18,000
1 3½-story brick h. (front,) 1 2-story brick stable (rear,) and lease of lot, No. 54 Clinton-place, s. s., 154.7 ft. w. of University-place, lot 25x120, house 25x33, stable 25x23.1, lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor to Nov. 1, with covenant for twenty-one years' renewal, present ground rent $275 per annum	16,500

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 four-story b. s. h. and l., No. 18 West 39th-st., s. s., 281 ft. w. of 5th-av., lot 22x98.9	$37,300
4 lots, 4th-av., s. w. corner of 98th-st., together forming plot in size 100.11x100, $5,025 each	20,100
2 brick buildings and lots, Nos. 384 and 386 Pearl-st., e. s., between Cherry and Oak sts., lots together 36.4 ft. front, 110.4 ft. northerly line, 122.1 ft. southerly, rear line 5.5 ft.	18,450

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story English basement bk. h., front, 1 three-story bk. h., rear, and lease of lot, West 21st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., lot 25x91.11, front house 25x40, rear house 25x36, lease for 21 years from May 1, 1869, with renewal covenant, ground rent $250 per year	$10,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Feb. 22.

Norfolk-st., No. 87, 19x28.6, h. and l.	$12,000
12th-st., s. s., 470.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100, ½ part	3,000
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th-av., 64.2x98.9	16,000
[illegible]th-st., No. 326, 25x98.8	9,000
[illegible]th-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5, ½ part	10,000
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 242 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18x100.5	13,500
[illegible]th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	20,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 600 ft. w. of [illegible], [illegible], mortgage $11,000	30,000
Same property, mortgage $14,000	25,000
81st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 225x102.2	180,000
90th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.5	11,500
117th-st., s. s., 283 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17x100.11	6,500
1[illegible]th-st., n. s., 264 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x99.11	12,000
206th-st., n. s., 100 ft. s. e. of 9th-av., thence s. 230.10 x n. e. 201.3 x n. w. 254.7 x s. w. 199.10; 207th-st., n. e. s. 200 ft. s. e. of 9th-av., [illegible] 99.11x199x99.11; 9th-av., easterly corner 208th-st., 199.10x174x—x105; 9th-av., easterly corner 209th-st., 99.11x100x99.11x200x—x715; 9th-av., easterly corner of 210th-st., 99.11x100x[illegible]x280x—x285	108,000
Sherman-av., n. e. corner Academy-st., 100x100	3,500
8th-av., w. s. 49.5 ft. n. of 37th-st., 31.4x100, ½ part	2,250

LEASES.

Bowery, No. 364, 5 years, per year	$4,000
Canal-st., No. 125, 5 years, per year	1,000
Canal-st., No. 201, 5 years, per year	2,500
West-st., No. 234, 5 years, per year	3,000
2d-st., Nos. 218 and 220, Fortuna Hall, 10 years, per year	4,300
Beaver-st., No. 60, first floor, 5½ years, per year	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

L. C. SANDFORD,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 153 Bowery.
Houses let and rents collected.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 317 West 51st-st., near 8th-av.; house built four years ago, and last year put in complete order; painted, frescoed, &c. Apply after 2 P. M., at house, or of the owner; terms to suit. RANDALL, No 554 8th-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DWELLING-houses, with modern improvements; good order; between 4th and 2d avs., 4th to 60th-st.; prices from $10,000 to $30,000. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

BEEKMAN-ST., BETWEEN WILLIAM and Gold.—For sale, No. 55 Beekman-st., running through to Ann-st. Will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., JUST WEST OF 7th-av., a handsome four-story brown-stone English basement house; 16.8x55x100, well arranged and in perfect order throughout; possession 15th April; price, $23,000; $11,000 may remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 556 5TH-AV., AND NO. 61 Park-av., fitted up in the most elegant manner by Pottier & Stymus; decorated by an Italian artist of rare ability; price very low; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop brown-stone house in perfect order; all improvements; price low, and terms easy. Inquire on premises, No. 127 East 71st-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, West 25th-st., near Madison-square; replete with all conveniences; terms reasonable.
W. J. COLES,
No. 1,267 Broadway

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE PROPerty on 7th-av., which, from its proximity to Broadway intersection, is valued as a Broadway property; price, $80,000; terms liberal.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE south-west corner of Houston and Thompson sts.; size 70x75. Apply to T. B. RICH, No. 214 Thompson-st., or H. F. WOODWARD, No. 23 Carmine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Two lots on south-east corner of Madison-av. and 58th-st. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 47th-st., near 5th-av., $36,000; 19th-st., near 5th-av., three-story, 25 feet wide, $35,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR FIRST-CLASS residence south of 59th-st., between Madison and 6th-av., desirable house and lot on West 23d-st. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE DWELLINGS ON various streets and avenues; prices from $8,000 to $100,000. Last and permits upon application. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

TWENTY-FOUR LOTS ON 132D AND 133d sts., 100 feet west of 7th-av., for sale at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOUR LOTS ON EAST 98TH-ST., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, suitable for a coal or lumber-yard. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SON, No. 55 Broad-st.

SIX LOTS ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 145th-st. and 10th-av. for sale at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN VICINITY OF CITY HALL, a business property, unimproved, corner site. Apply to Mr. BRYAN, No. 23 Chambers-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—ON THE AVenues and cross streets. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTRIX SALE.

First-class House and Lot,

NO. 44 PIERREPONT-ST.,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

The four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 44 Pierrepont-st., with the lot in the rear on Montague-st., is offered for sale to close an estate. The house, which was built in the best manner, under the direction of Richard Upjohn, architect, is 25 feet 6 inches front by 80 feet in depth, including the two-story extension. The lot on the rear is 26 by 100 feet. The neighborhood is first class and restricted against nuisances. We are authorized to refer to the following gentlemen as regards the desirability, &c., of this property: H. B. Claflin, Esq., No. 140 Church-st.; Samuel McLean, Esq., corner of Grand and Green sts.; Henry E. Pierrepont, Esq., No. 58 Broadway; Charles Dennis, Esq., President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. For full particulars and permits to see the premises, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN—Brown stone, three stories, new, only $9,000; also two elegant houses, adjoining, in a block, $11,000; consolidation, bridges, and quick transit will soon double values; buy now for investment. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

WITHIN TWELVE MINUTES OF Cortland-st. Ferry, Jersey City.—For sale, a bargain, a thoroughly well-built, new brown-stone house; location unexceptionable. J. M. GIBSON, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOMES.

Houses, lots, farms, manufacturing sites, and buildings on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads.
Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OF the handsomest country-seats in the vicinity of this City, three-quarters of a mile from the Whitestone Station, on the Flushing and North-side Railroad. The property consists of thirty-five acres of land, sloping toward Long Island Sound, beautifully laid out with trees and shrubbery. The house is three stories high, frame, filled in with brick, fifty feet square, has water to second floor and gas-pipes laid in ready for use; it contains twenty-five rooms, and commands a view of the sound and surrounding country rarely equaled. Upon the property are a gardener's cottage, fine stables, cow-house, sheds, poultry-house, &c.; also green-house and root cellar. There are forty trips a day by train and four by boat to Whitestone; time, one hour or less. Will be leased for a term of years to a satisfactory applicant.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT PLOT OF ground, only twenty minutes from New-York, containing 2,000 City lots, situated on Long Island. The same distance from the City Hall, New-York, as 118th-st. The property is bounded by three steam railroads. There are two lines of horse-cars running direct from the Williamsburg ferries to the property. Fare only five cents. The property is all high, dry, and healthy, elegantly situated, and is one of the finest parcels ever offered, either as an investment or for speculation. When the bridges and boulevard, which are now being built, shall be completed this property will quadruple in value. Terms very easy. For particulars apply to F. A. BATCHELDER, No. 4 Exchange-court, New-York City.

$60,000 FOR A LARGE, ELEGANT mansion and three and a half acres, with 400 feet river front, at Hastings, on the Hudson; this mansion contains nineteen large rooms; has a large piazza and cupola; there is an ice-house, boat-house, grain-house, Summer-house, with all the embellishments to be found in a first-class residence, including the furniture, which is also first-class; would take a small piece of property and $12,000 cash; balance easy. **BIKER, HESS & CO., NO. 5 PINE-ST.**

FOR SALE—VILLA RESIDENCE, AT TENafly, N. J., forty minutes from New-York on Northern Railroad, half mile from station; has all modern improvements, handsome grounds, ample outbuildings, five acres of land. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR Brooklyn or Jersey City Property.—Splendid fruit farm, 160 acres, in Michigan; free and clear; grand chance for one going West to obtain a bargain.
O. H. PIERSON,
Auctioneer and Dealer in Real Estate, No. 5 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—SHORT DISTANCE from depot, a fine residence and suitable outbuildings all in good order, with four, five or seven acres of land; neighborhood unexceptionable; street Macadamized and lighted with gas. Inquire of EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—WESTFIELD, N. J., FARM 80 acres; high ground; good buildings, implements, stock, &c. Apply at No. 3 Bowling-green, City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The beautiful country home of Chiddingstone, Chancellor Livingston Manor, upon the banks of the Hudson, near Tivoli, Dutchess County, N. Y. The mountain and river views from this place are unequaled. About eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods, a mansion house, (new,) of stone and brick, 52 by 50, French roof, water-tank, bath, &c.; also, large cottage, fourteen rooms, coach-house and stables, barns, sheds, &c.; ice-house, filled; machine and carpenter shops, all new and newly painted and all in perfect order. Also, private dock. The property well underdrained, fine wells of water. No fever and ague here. Eight or ten trains each way daily. Churches and schools near. Stock and farming implements sold, if desired. Apply on the premises to T. S. CLARKSON, Tivoli, N. Y.

NEAR HIGH BRIDGE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,

On the line of the Hudson River Railroad, and within twenty-five minutes of 42d-st.,

Two or three elegantly-furnished houses, with all the conveniences, such as gas, water, billiard-room, fine stables, &c.

Also,

Unfurnished cottages and houses, ranging from $900 to $1,500 rent per year.

Most of the above have splendid views of the Harlem River and Valley.

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Near Norwood, on N. R. R. of N. J., large stone house and eight acres, beautifully located, splendid shade; all kinds fruit; elegant water; cheap to a prompt purchaser; terms easy; price $9,500.

Also, on Jersey City Heights, Palisade-av., small house of ten rooms, newly painted. Extra size lot. Cheap. Price $4,000.

Address J. O. WINNER,
Pennington, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 36TH-ST., WEST OF Broadway, a three-story high-stoop basement brown-stone house, with good and dry undercellar; modern improvements; sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—House, containing eleven rooms, and lot, 50x100; handsomely located on Essex, near Main-st., and only three minutes from railroad depot. For terms, &c., apply to AUGUSTUS P. McGRAW, No. 88 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 11 and 12, or N. J. DEMAREST, Newark N. J.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 52x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—A $50,000 FIRST-CLASS, PURchase money, mortgage, covering thirty-six lots, at about 100th-st., Madison, and Lexington avs. For sale for cash at par and accumulated interest.

ALSO,

$250,000 more for sale same as above.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE NEAR LONG BRANCH.—COUNtry residence, with four acres, or more, fine lawn, and abundance of full-grown shade trees. Apply to owner, between 10 and 12. EDWARD C. FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

WALTER UNDERHILL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, YONKERS, N. Y.—All descriptions of Yonkers property for sale or rent; a very fine place for sale on the highest elevation; also a desirable property on Warburton-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COAL-YARD, BRICK-KILN AND DWELling for Sale or Exchange.—No incumbrance; thirty miles from New-York; no competition; on railroad.
J. HENRY JOHNSON,
No. 98 Broadway, Room No. 4.

RESIDENCES IN DARIEN, STAMford, Norwalk, and New Canaan, Conn.; for sale. Send price and style of house you are seeking, and receive a prompt and reliable reply. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—TWO NICE places at Orange Valley, N. J., with all the modern improvements; very desirable; terms to suit. Apply to R. G. WESTCOTT, No. 7 Park-place, New-York, or R. F. WESTCOTT, Orange Valley, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STATEN ISLAND—Fifty acres, choice location, with extensive ocean and land views; would exchange for improved City property. Apply to
S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY VALUABLE farms near Sing Sing; splendid river and inland views; contents 160 and 116 acres. Reference, GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY.—(Specialty.) Great variety property to rent, furnished and unfurnished, sell and exchange. Call for rent catalogue. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE, NEAR RIVERDALE—A large house and two acres; house, frame, 44 feet square; seventeen rooms, water, gas, furnace, stationary tubs, &c. J. B. JAMES, No. 24 Dey-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—MODERN HOUSE, eleven rooms, and grounds; pleasant location; near depot; cheap, and easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF RICHARD F. CARMAN, Deceased.

175 LOTS,

INCLUDING VACANT LOTS, VILLAS, DWELLING HOUSES, AND AN ELEGANT HOTEL,

SITUATE ON THE

BOULEVARD,

150TH, 151ST, 152D, AND 153D STS., 10TH AND 12TH AVS.; ALSO,

VALUABLE WATER GRANTS

ON THE HUDSON RIVER,
BETWEEN 151ST AND 153D STS.
ALSO, IMPROVED PROPERTY ON
BEAVER AND WEST 31ST STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, Feb 27, 1873,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF R. CARMAN COMBES AND JOSEPH F. DONNEL, ESQS., EXECUTORS, the following described Real Estate, viz.:

128 LOTS,
comprising the two entire blocks bounded by the
BOULEVARD,
12TH-AV., 151ST, 152D AND 153D STS.

On the westerly end of the block bounded by 152d and 153d sts. is a large and substantially-built brick hotel, known as the
RIVERSIDE HOUSE.
It has an extensive view of the
HUDSON RIVER,
and is one of the best located hotel sites in the City of New-York, having all the advantages of a Summer resort, and being only thirty-five minutes from Dey-street by Elevated and Hudson River Railroads.

There are also on these two blocks thirteen
BEAUTIFUL VILLAS,
well built, many of them having water and gas introduced, and stables attached.

ALSO,
VALUABLE WATER GRANTS
on the
HUDSON RIVER,
BETWEEN 151ST AND 153D STS.

TWELVE LOTS ON 10TH-AV., 152D AND 153D STS. On the 10-av. lots are ten three-story brick houses.

TWENTY LOTS BOUNDED BY 10TH-AV., 151ST AND 152D STS. On this property there are three frame cottages.

TWO LOTS ON 10TH-AV., BETWEEN 153D AND 154TH STS., with frame buildings thereon.

HOUSE AND LOT NORTH SIDE 150TH-ST., 100 FEET EAST OF 10TH-AV.

WEST 31ST-ST.,
BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., brick buildings, NOS. 146, 148, AND 150.

FOUR-STORY BRICK STORES, NOS. 34 AND 46 BEAVER-ST.

The above-described property is most eligibly located, being in the immediate line of improvements.

This sale, which will be
PEREMPTORY,
affords a most desirable opportunity to capitalists for safe and
PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR ONE, THREE, OR FIVE YEARS.

Map at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of
DE WITT, LOCKMAN & KIP, ATTORNEYS,
NO. 88 NASSAU-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE

OF

HOUSE AND SIX LOTS

ON

125TH AND 126TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Fred'k R. Sherman, Esq., Referee:

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Three lots on the north side, commencing 160 feet east of 5th-av.; on these lots is a two-story French roof brick house, about 45x45 feet; lots each 25x100 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Three lots on the south side, immediately in the rear of the 125th-st. lots, each 25x100 feet.

J. LAWRENCE SLOSSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 35 William-st.

Maps at office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 206TH AND 207TH STS., AT AUCTION, BEING PART OF THE "DYCKMAN ESTATE."

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET.—Six lots, north side of 206th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25x100 feet.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTH-STREET.—Six lots, south side of 207th-st., immediately in the rear of the 206th-st. lots; each 25x100 feet; 207th-st. is 100 feet wide.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, FEB. 27,
at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Court-house,
by order of the Executors, the
ENTIRE ESTATE
of
SAMUEL SMITH, Deceased,
Consisting of
STORES, HOUSES, AND LOTS,
located on Fulton, Smith, and Livingston sts., in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall and Court-house.

FULTON-STREET—South-west corner of Smith-st., three superb vacant lots; grand location for a bank or public building of any kind, or for stores.

The splendid four-story brown-stone mansion formerly occupied by Judge Smith, situated on Smith-st., between Fulton and Livingston sts.

NOS. 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, and 189 LIVINGSTON-STREET.—Ten very desirable three-story, basement, subcellar brick houses.

NO. 165 LIVINGSTON-STREET.—Three-story, basement, subcellar, and attic brown-stone house.

NOS. 31 AND 33 SMITH-STREET.—Two two-story, basement, subcellar, and attic brick houses.

NOS. 11, 13, 19, AND 20 GALLATIN-PLACE.—Four three-story, basement, and subcellar brown-stone houses.

NOS. 366, 368, 370, 372, AND 374 FULTON-STREET.—Three splendid four-story stores.

SMITH-STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND LIVINGSTON STREETS.—Three very desirable lots.

Terms easy.

Maps will be ready for distribution on and after Thursday, Feb. 20, at No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park-row, New-York. For further particulars apply to Executors, at the Smith Mansion, No. 16 Smith-st., Brooklyn, JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, or of Messrs. TEN BROOCK & VAN ORDEN, Proctors, No. 167 Greenwich-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON 10TH-av., and West 40th-st., at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

TENTH-AVENUE—The three lots, together with the brick buildings thereon, situate on the easterly side of 10th-av., commencing 49.5 ft. north of West 39th-st.; each 24.8x100 feet.

WEST FORTIETH-STREET—One lot, south side of West 40th-st., 77.6 feet east of 10th-av.; lot 22.6x74.1 feet.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL sell on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BLEECKER-STREET—Three-story brick house, with store, No. 205.

MINETTA-STREET—Four-story brick house, No. 3, in rear of above. This property is very valuable for business purposes.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED.

The residence of the late Jesse W. Benedict, at Audubon Park, Washington Heights, New-York City. This property occupies the entire block between 155th and 156th sts., and has a frontage on the Hudson with a commanding view both up and down the river; the house is large, and in perfect order; Croton water, gas, and every convenience and improvement; the stable is first-class, accommodation for six horses; grounds tastefully laid out with a great variety of shade trees; fountain, Summer-house, and everything requisite for an elegant residence.

For further particulars apply to
COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad-st., or
PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway,
Executors.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—BERGEN POINT, N. J., twenty-five minutes from Liberty-st., New-York.—First-class house, on paved street, near depot, to rent from April 1, with furniture. House has fourteen rooms, gas, water, bath, &c. Rent $1,500. Apply to SOLON HUMPHREYS, office of E. D. Morgan & Co., No. 54 Exchange-place.

DESIRABLE HOUSES TO LET—43d-st., near Broadway, four-story stone front, rent, $2,800; 22d-st., near 9th-av., same, $2,000; 45th-st., near 8th-av., three-story stone front, $2,000; 40th-st., near 7th-av., Philadelphia brick front, $1,560. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway and 7th-av., corner 44th-st.

TO LET—TO FAMILIES DESIROUS OF ENjoying the advantages of living on the Central Park; the elegant four-story brown-stone house, No. 2 East 86th-st., within 100 feet of 5th-av.; this house has been built and occupied three years; the Madison-avenue cars start from the corner of 86th-st. Apply to E. N. TAILER, Jr., No. 47 Walker-st.

TO LET—FIFTH-AV., NEAR CENTRAL Park, four-story marble-front house, size 20 by 70 by 100; rent $4,500. 59th-st., opposite the Park, four-story brown-stone front, size 25 by 70 by 100; rent $6,000. W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway and 7th-av., corner of 44th-st.

TO LET.—A FARM CONSISTING OF 110 acres, at Upper New-Rochelle, about two miles from the station and sixteen miles from New-York; a farm-house and outbuildings, all in perfect order. A fine stream runs through the property. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SON, No. 55 Broad-st.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,500.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, No. 149 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs; rent, $1,600.
Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, JR.,
No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE IN CRANford, N. J., nicely shaded, one and three-quarter miles from depot; ten or more acres of land, outbuildings; quiet neighborhood; rent $600. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No 6 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—TO LEASE, TO A RESPONSIble tenant, a four-story brown-stone extra-sized house, lot 125 feet deep, with a full lot on an adjoining street communicating, near Madison-square. Address FIFTH-AVENUE, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—HOUSE, CORNER WEST HAMILton-square and 8th-st., Jersey City; all improvements; rent, $600. Apply to JOHN B. COLES, No. 54 William-st., New-York, or No. 233 Pavonia-av., Jersey City.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment brown-stone house, No. 115 East 39th-st. Inquire of EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 80 Wall-st.

TO LET—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 15 WEST 24th-st., partially furnished. Apply to
W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 28 West 33d-st. Apply to HENRY DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 9 WEST 49th-st. Apply to Mr. WARD on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
South-east corner Broad and Wall sts.,
Suitable for corporations, bankers, lawyers, &c.,
TO RENT FROM MAY 1.
TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE-PROOF throughout, well-lighted and ventilated, heated by steam; every modern convenience. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

UNION-PLACE AND 19TH-ST., CORNER, 53X150 FEET, TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, SUITABLE FOR A THEATRE, PIANO, OR SEWING-MACHINE WAREROOM, OR FOR ANY LARGE BUILDING OF THE KIND.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
NO. 90 BROADWAY, COR. WALL-ST.

BROADWAY STORES, BELOW 45TH-ST., TO LET.—Rents from $1,200 to $2,000; splendid location for bakery and confectionery, piano-forte, sewing-machine, clothing, hat, shoe, or other business; enterprising parties who desire to make money will find this the location. Also, stores on 3d and 8th avs. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway and 7th-av., corner of 44th-st.

TO LET—A FINE FIRST-FLOOR LOFT, either entire, in part, or fitted up in offices; it is at No. 27 Park-place, corner of Church-st., and running through to Murray; light on three sides from eighteen windows; hoistway on Murray-st., three years' lease. Apply to J. B. FORD & CO., No. 27 Park-place.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, a large building, four stories, basement and loft, 200 feet front by 75 feet deep; well situated for any kind of manufacturing business; will be let in rooms to suit. Applicants inquire at No. 501 1st-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

TO LET—NOS. 146 AND 148 WILLIAM-ST., between Fulton and Ann; four stories, with basement and sub-cellar; 39 feet front; will be raised another story or altered to suit. Possession may be had on or before April 1. Apply to
C. S. JOHNSON,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TO LEASE—NO. 202 5TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., through to Broadway, and opposite the Worth Monument. Permission to alter for business purposes. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 22.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment of the handsome store No. 433 Broome-st., near Broadway. Apply to WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BARclay-st., opposite new Post-office, stores and office to let. Inquire at Room No. 39, up-stairs, in the building.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO RENT—IN THE NINTH Ward, a first or second floor, by a small family of adults. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between HERBERT A. LEE, JOHN G. NELSON and J. C. L. HAMILTON, under the firm name of LEE, HAMILTON & CO., expires this day by limitation. The business will be continued by Messrs. LEE and NELSON, and JAS. M. COOPER, under the name and style of H. A. LEE & CO., at No. 245 Broadway, as heretofore. H. A. Lee & Co. have sole charge of the old business as well as of the new.
HERBERT A. LEE,
JOHN G. NELSON,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873. JAMES M. COOPER.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED
FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ONE OR TWO HORSES CAN HAVE board and good care in a private stable. Apply at No. 153 East 38th-st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

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BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
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Corner 4th-st., New-York.

A GIFT
WORTHY OF A ROTHSCHILD,
Is BROWN'S SHAKSPERIAN ALMANAC FOR 1873. It fairly glows with quotations and illustrations from the "Bard of Avon," and from top to toe is man's life illustrated. I shall print 2,000,000 copies or more, and being desirous of making the distribution of them as rapid as possible, I will send ten or fifteen copies free, prepaid, to any one who will judiciously dispose of them in their locality. Address
Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN,
No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AVERY, PEREZ J., ET AL.—SUPREME Court—County of Kings.—CHARLES E. APPLEBY, plaintiff, against PEREZ J. AVERY and Almira, his wife, Samuel Churchill, Arthur W. Austin, and Paschal W. Turney, executors of the last will and testament of Samuel D. Bradford, deceased, Virgil de Escoriaza, John O. Whitehouse, and Edward A. Pierce, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 9, 1873.
J. B. VARNUM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, in said county, in the State of New-York, on the 11th day of January, 1873.
J. B. VARNUM, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f5-1aw6wW*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SUSAN E. GIBBS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM GIBBS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York City, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 20, 1873.
F. ROCKWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 21st day of January, 1873.
F. ROCKWELL,
ja22-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—FREDERICK ACKERLEE, plaintiff, against HENRY SPINDLER, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred dollars, with interest from the 10th day of February, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 10, 1873.
GEORGE F. MARTENS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 212 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1873.
GEORGE F. MARTENS,
f26-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—ASHILLE KLEINE, plaintiff, against CLEMENTINA KLEINE, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office at No. 124 Bowery, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 19, 1873. CHARLES FRASER,
f26-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—HASLETT McKIM and JOHN A. McKIM against THE SCANDINAVIAN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, ILL.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 69 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and forty-one dollars and ninety-five cents, with interest from the 11th day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, January, 1873. ja29-1aw6wW*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A HEMATITE IRON MINE FOR SALE.—The pig is at $70; specially suitable for the best steel; one of the greatest and most reliable offers; if sold this month will be sold for a fraction of its value. For terms and particulars principals only need apply for one week at the office of LEGGETT'S HOTEL, Nos. 44 and 48 Chatham-st., New-York.

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Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
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In his extraordinary impersonation of
DAVID GARRICK.
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SATURDAY MATINEE,
With the following great cast of characters:

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Notwithstanding the extra accommodation provided, the demand for seats two weeks in advance is so urgent that
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Box-book open one month in advance.
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EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10¾.

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Mr. Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager.
LAST WEEK of "TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN."
LAST SIX NIGHTS of MR. W. J. FLORENCE
as BOB BRIERLY,
in Tom Taylor's great Moral Picture,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Each Evening at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2.
"It should be seen by every man, woman, and child in the metropolis."—*Prof. Morse.*
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"Go and see this beautiful play, you will come back a better man."—*John Oxenford.*
MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 3, "NO THOROUGHFARE."
Mr. FLORENCE in his great part of OBENREIZER.
Order carriages at 11 o'clock.
MONDAY, MARCH 17, reappearance of MR. and MRS. BOUCICAULT in Mr. Boucicault's new Drama of "DADDY O'DOWD."

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MAX MARETZEK.......................Sole Manager
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF
PAULINE LUCCA.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 28, AT 8 P. M.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
In her great rôle of LEONORA, in
LA FAVORITA.
Supported by a strong cast.
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GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE.
THREE PRIMA DONNAS,
LUCCA, KELLOGG, LEVIELLI.
DON GIOVANNI.
MONDAY, MARCH 3,
FAUST.
Tickets and seats for sale at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway, and at the Academy of Music.

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Proprietor..................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
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Begins at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.
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FIFTH WEEK
of the most remarkably emotional and singularly picturesque play
100 YEARS OLD.
The manner in which this play has been acted by the unrivaled company engaged at this theatre, has elicited universal commendation, and the stage sets used in the piece are admitted to be the perfection of realistic art.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½ OF
100 YEARS OLD.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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Mr. J. E. HAYES..........Sole Lessee and Manager
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 24.
Every night at 8 o'clock, and Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2. Mr. GEORGE L. FOX and his grand corps of American and European artists, in his new edition of HUMPTY DUMPTY, which is nightly greeted by crowded and enthusiastic audiences. "Standing room only" at 8 o'clock. Humpty Dumpty's unrivaled array of specialties. The matchless Martens, the noted Nelsons, the charming Cassellis, the remarkable Russians, the venturesome Velocipedists, the musical Moltenos, the sensational skaters, the bounding Bedouins. Superb scenery. Transcendent tricks. Elegant effects. Melodious music. Marvelous mechanism. A large corps of pantomimists and auxiliaries.
FAMILY MATINEES ON
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. O. DOUD BYRON.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
EVENING AT 8.
ONE WEEK ONLY
of the young actor,
OLIVER DOUD BYRON,
in
ACROSS
THE CONTINENT.
AFTERNOON AT 2.
LAST WEEK
of the popular actor,
J. Z. LITTLE,
in
SAVED
FROM THE WRECK.

FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH.
THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 2 P. M.
FOR THE SPECIAL BENEFIT OF LADIES
desiring to learn to speak French fluently,
and make their theoretical
KNOWLEDGE PRACTICALLY AVAILABLE.
Subject:
"CULTIVATION OF THE EAR."
BY
Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT.
At No. 1238 Broadway, near 34th-st.
To conclude with FRENCH READINGS.

BRET HARTE—OF "HEATHEN CHINEE."
STEINWAY HALL, March 4.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, March 10.
Get ready for a laugh, of "an hour and a half."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN WILL CLOSE.—The Exhibition of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors, and the English collection, now open every day, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS. Will close March 5.
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NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

LECTURES.

THE RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT
OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.
A NATIONAL CONVENTION
WILL BE HELD IN THE
LARGE HALL OF THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
beginning on
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, AT 2 P. M.

Hon. F. R. BRUNOT, President A. A. MINER,
Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Prof. J. H. McILVAINE,
President J. EDWARDS, Dr. E. CRAVEN,
Prof. J. R. W. SLOANE, President, GEO P. HAYS,
and others will address the Convention.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HARDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robt. H. Corbett, Esq., No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1872.
ELIZABETH HARDEN, Administratrix.
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE, Administrator.
s18-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Morris Kelly, No. 827 2d-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1872.
MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.
MORRIS KELLY, Executor.
n29-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of the subscriber, John Lawrence, No. 33 West 17th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1872.
JOHN LAWRENCE, } Executors.
LEONARD JACOB, }
o16-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DORTIC, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office and place of business, No. 90 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of January, 1873. SEBASTIAN C. DORTIC,
ja8-1aw6mW* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE F. THOMAE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 82 East 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of September, 1872.
s25-1aw6mW MARIA H. THOMAE.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE-works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION, ABOVE 34th-st., for a cash customer, a house 26 feet front by 50 feet deep; price not to exceed $35,000; no agents.
W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK,
Broadway and 7th-av., corner 44th-st.

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GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av. Curtain rises at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
SECOND WEEK OF ROUGHING IT,
the new and successful sensational "Folly."

ROUGHING IT

THE NEW LOCAL

SPECTACULAR

"FOLLY!"

Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, J. K. Mortimer, Annie Deland, Owen Fawcett; the Chorus of 40, and 200 Auxiliaries!

THE SCENERY, all local and contemporaneous, comprises:

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III. A Gorge in the ROCKY MOUNTAINS and Indian Camping Ground. A Pine-knot Tavern on the borders of Civilization; and a Chinese Opium Den—closing with

IV. The Grand Transformation! A perfectly gorgeous idealization of the FOUR SEASONS, crowding the stage with beautiful women and magnificent pictures.

The critic of the *Herald* says: "In the new 'folly' everything is new, and fresh and sparkling and vivacious. From first to last the auditorium is as uproarious as the stage. In short, nothing so good, so amusing and so perfectly enjoyable has been acted on the New-York stage this season.

MATINEE of "ROUGHING IT" SATURDAY at 1½. Seats may be secured one week in advance.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Begins at 8.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager

ALIXE!!!
AUGUSTIN DALY'S NEW EMOTIONAL SENSATION.
Now in its sixth week, and still acted to crowded and fashionable audiences.

Characters by Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Linda Dietz, Nellie Mortimer, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Louis James, Mr. Burnett.

The *Herald* says: The play of ALIXE at the new Fifth-avenue Theatre is a very great success. Since the first night it has steadily grown in the refinement of dramatic rendering, and the familiarity of the actors with their parts has made it as remarkable for evenness as for a high order of art. From the beginning to the end of the play everything is well done—a singular merit in a performance, it must be confessed, especially in this case, where well done means artistically done.

Matinée of ALIXE SATURDAY at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE TIMES
LEO AND LOTOS,
MATCHLESS CORPS DE BALLET,
EXHILARATING MUSIC,
Vocalism, Costumes, Scenery, Effects, Varieties,
Panorama, Tableaux, Transformation.
An unequaled COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Second week of Chas. Abbott's pantomime of
WILL O' THE WISP,
Preceded by the farce of
A NIGHT ON A STEAM-BOAT.
Matinée SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D-ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2.
The great character artists "Messrs"
SHERIDAN and MACK.
First time of the comic sketch ROUGHING IT.

ASSOCIATION HALL,—23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 1, at 2 o'clock, New-York's favorite reader,

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF,

Having fully recovered from his recent indisposition, will read some of his choicest selections. Tickets, including reserved seats, 50 cents. For sale at Gurley's, 23d-st. and 4th-av., and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, and the NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL COMMENCEMENT.
Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock.
All are invited.

BRET HARTE—"HEATHEN CHINEE."
March 4 and 10. See Amusements.

ALL WHO INTEND VISITING FRANCE should attend Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT'S free lecture on French, THURSDAY, at 2 P. M., at No. 1238 Broadway. Simply mastering a few practical idioms indispensable in traveling and intercourse, will prove the means of trebling their enjoyment while materially reducing their expenses.

AUCTION SALES.

FINE ARTS.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer,
No. 82 5th-av.,
would respectfully call the attention of all art lovers to the extraordinary opportunity to secure one of
KRUSEMAN VAN ELTEN'S CHARMING OIL-PAINTINGS.

This famous artist, being about to leave our City and adopt a residence abroad, has determined to make an absolute sale of his entire collection of art treasures. About one hundred and sixty choice examples of a great variety of subjects are now on exhibition at the
SOMERVILLE GALLERY,
No. 82 5th-av., where they are to be sold by auction on
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS NEXT.

This exhibition is a wonderful evidence of ability, and industry, and ought to be visited by every person interested in this delightful subject.

The exhibition is open, free, day and evening.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ART
SALE,
One of the most magnificent collections of high-class
OIL-PAINTINGS
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY,
including the best and latest works of Verboeckhoven, Meyer Von Bremen, Beranger, Hue, Savini, Haseleer Castiglione, Carl Hubner, Van Schendel, Coumans, Accard, Guardabassi, Seignac, Richomme, Thirion, Preyer, Goudin, Sans, Pascutti, Burgers, Haag, Pecrus, Tennert, and many others, and of
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL,
James M. Hart, Casilear, Shattuck, Wm. Hart, J. G. Brown, Whittredge, E. L. Henry, Heade, Tait, Cropsey, Colman, Sonntag, Chapin, and others, forming the most magnificent collection ever offered at public sale. The above are all guaranteed, are now on exhibition and will be positively sold without reserve on
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 27 and 28,
at 12 o'clock,
At the Gallery, No. 60 Liberty-st.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on March 3, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 278 mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company; $1,000 each; 108 mortgage bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each; and 59 mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, $1,000 each. For further particulars apply to THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, No. 19 Nassau-street, New-York City.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 26, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo J. H. Holbrook, and can be seen at Pier No. 3 East River. Immediately after, Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Altetta, and can be seen at Pier No. 7 East River. Immediately after, cargo Escort, from Palermo, and can be seen at Pier No. 10 East River.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell
90,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR FEBRUARY!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway.

Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

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BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
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SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 155 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

The Charter Recommitted to the Committee of the Whole—Apportionment of the State.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1873.

It was remarked when the Assembly met, this morning, that the House was unusually thin for Tuesday, and in order that more of the Republicans might be present when the bill came up for final passage, Mr. Pierson delayed calling up the New-York Charter, of which he gave notice last evening, and the House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of General Orders. Under this order of business, the bill in relation to taxation in the City of New-York, prepared by Controller Green, which was briefly discussed last evening, came up. To-day much time was spent upon the bill, and it was subjected to very material amendments. In the first section it was amended so as to require the concurrent vote of all the members of the Board of Apportionment to perform the acts authorized by the bill instead of a majority of those present at the meeting. The second section was amended so as to require the Controller to have the approval of the other members of the Board of Apportionment to transfer unexpended balances of appropriations to the general fund, and to deduct the amount from the sum to be raised by tax in the City in 1873. The final portion of the third section was amended by striking out the last lines, which applied the provisions of the bill as to canal and general fund deficiencies to the other counties of the State, and in this shape the bill was ordered to a third reading. The debate upon the bill was carried on by Mr. Husted, Mr. Opdyke, Mr. S. B. Smith, Mr. Alberger, Mr. Blumenthal, and Mr. Dearing.

THE CHARTER DISCUSSION REOPENED.

After the House had disposed of this bill the charter was again brought up by Mr. Opdyke making a motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Cities, with instructions to make the following amendments: To divide section 76 and consolidate sections 77 and 78 into one; to strike out sections 68 and 69, and to amend the title so as to make it read "An act to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York," and he added that the committee have power to report at any time. Mr. Blumenthal moved to amend it so as to give the Department of Buildings the charge of the construction and repair of all public buildings. There was no disposition to object to Mr. Blumenthal's amendment, and it would have been accepted, and the motion of Mr. Opdyke would have been carried, had not Mr. Batcheller, of Saratoga, moved to amend so as to send the bill back to the Committee of the Whole. He proceeded to say that the Republican Party could not afford to rush the bill through in the manner in which it had been done. He remarked upon the fact that of the [illegible] sections of the bill only twenty-five had been read in Committee of the Whole. To order the bill to a third reading after this partial consideration was, he said, a violation of the reform pledges given by the party last Fall, and laid the Republicans open to the reproach of hasty legislation. He declared himself to be heartily in favor of the charter, and stated that he would vote for it in the shape in which it had come from the committee, with the amendments now proposed by Mr. Opdyke, but he did earnestly desire that the bill should not become a law until an opportunity had been allowed for that full and deliberate discussion which the importance of the measure demanded.

Mr. Batcheller spoke at length upon the subject, and with apparent sincerity, showing that he was not making a factious opposition to the charter, but was only intent upon securing the Republican Party against the possibility of reproach in connection with the matter. Speaker Cornell, in reply, said that he did not think the majority could be accused of hasty legislation in connection with this bill. It had been the first printed bill of the session, had been upon the files of the members for weeks, had been patiently and openly considered by the Committee on Cities, and when at last it had been reported from the committee he had desired that it be made a special order for last Tuesday, with a view of allowing the whole week for its discussion; but in deference to the desires of the minority he had consented that it should be postponed until Thursday. On that day, as the members remembered, and the succeeding day, the debate had been exhaustive. Four hours had been spent upon the third section, and five hours upon the twenty-fifth section, without getting a vote, and he asked the members how long it would take to go through the entire bill section by section in Committee of the Whole. The speaker, in conclusion, said he only stated these facts to show how baseless is the charge that any attempt has been made to stifle debate on the bill, and he resumed his seat, without having expressed any opposition to the motion of Mr. Batcheller. Mr. Pierson followed in opposition to the motion to recommit to the Committee of the Whole, going more into detail than had Speaker Cornell; and he stated the immense labor which the committee had bestowed upon it as a proof that it had not been hastily considered. Mr. Lincoln spoke in favor of recommittal, saying that the Republican Party in the State could not afford to go before the people upon the record it had thus far made in connection with this charter, and that the interests of the party at large being paramount, the bill should be fully considered in Committee of the Whole before being finally passed. Mr. Opdyke spoke to the same effect as had Speaker Cornell and Mr. Pierson, but concluded by saying that if any one, either of the minority or majority, believed the measure had not been sufficiently discussed he was in favor of affording further opportunity for consideration, and he moved that the House go immediately into Committee of the Whole upon the bill. Mr. Jacobs raised the point of order that the motion was out of order, as the bill had been ordered to a third reading, but Speaker Cornell decided the point not well taken, as the motion of Mr. Opdyke was privileged. Mr. Brewer, of Chatauqua, then moved to make the bill a special order, which was declared out of order, and Mr. Rose, to get the House out of the difficulty, moved to postpone the further consideration of the question until to-morrow morning; but after some little discussion he withdrew this motion, and the question then recurred upon the motion of Mr. Opdyke, that the House go immediately into Committee of the Whole, which was decided in the negative. The House then got back to the motion of Mr. Batcheller, to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole, and it being carried, the motion of Mr. Opdyke, to commit with instructions, was cut off. The House having thus decided to reopen the whole discussion of the bill, Mr. Husted moved that it be made a special order for to-morrow morning, and that the House meet at 10½ o'clock, which was carried by a two-thirds vote.

DONATING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Senator Woodin introduced a series of resolutions this morning in the Senate in relation to a bill, now on its passage in Congress, for the apportionment of the public lands equally among the several States. Mr. Woodin made a few remarks explaining the necessity for immediate action, in consequence of the approaching adjournment of Congress, and moved that the resolutions be considered at once, instead of being referred to the Committee on Literature. Mr. Chatfield objected, and moved the resolutions be so referred, as there were parties here who wished to be heard on the question. The motion was voted down, 20 to 1, Mr. Chatfield's being the only vote in the affirmative. This gentleman expressed his amazement that the Senate should, by voting as it had, refuse to hear gentlemen of prominence in the State on this question. Further remarks were ruled out of order. A vote was taken on the passage of the resolutions, Mr. Chatfield again protesting, and they were passed by the same vote as before. It was understood that the parties referred to as being desirous to be heard, were from Cornell University. That institution is interested, with other State educational bodies, in the passage of the bill referred to—as one-half the amount of land donated by it to each State is to be devoted to educational purposes in it.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE.

The concurrent resolutions which were passed in the Assembly recently, providing for a joint committee to report a bill for the reapportionment of the State into Congressional districts, were called up in the Senate by Mr. Woodin. Mr. Bowen doubted if the Legislature had a right to open the case again; and even if it had, whether it was expedient or just to do so. Mr. Madden embraced the opportunity to reply, as he said, to the howl of a partisan Press, that the last apportionment had been unequal and unjust, and read a statement of the popular vote in the various districts to show that they were as nearly equal as could be made, unless counties were divided. To this Mr. Woodin replied that the popular vote was not a correct basis to go on, and they had authentic data now which proved that in point of population the districts were, in fact, extremely unequal. Finally, the resolution was laid aside by request, till Senator Winslow should be present, as he took a warm interest in the matter. Mr. Palmer also hinted that in the meantime the constitutional lawyers in the Senate should look up the question raised by Mr. Bowen, if the Legislature had the power to order a reapportionment of the State. It seems generally conceded among the Republican Senators, that owing to hurry and confusion of the latter part of the session, when the Apportionment bill was passed last year, it was somewhat inaccurately drawn.

A DISAGREEMENT AMONG THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Among the ladies who are memorializing the Legislature for the passage of laws giving to women the right of suffrage, there appears to be a want of harmony, not unlike that which is sometimes developed among the ranks of male politicians. The ladies were to have a hearing before the Assembly Judiciary Committee on Thursday next, on which occasion it is understood that Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour, both of New-York, were to appear and argue the case of their fellow-women. To-day Mr. Prince, Chairman of the committee, received a letter from Mrs. Blake, saying she will be on hand at the time appointed to speak for the memorialists; while Mrs. Wilbour writes to say that her engagements are such that she cannot come until the 11th of March, and that she has not invited any one to appear for the memorialists, and will not be responsible for any one so appearing, unless it be Mr. G. W. Curtis. Thus, if Mrs. Blake comes up at the appointed time, and argues, the committee is required to remember that nothing she says is authorized by Mrs. Wilbour, while Mrs. Blake asserts that she is the proper person to speak, and requires no authorization from Mrs. Wilbour whatever. The hearing will take place on Thursday, notwithstanding the protest of Mrs. Wilbour.

LIABILITY OF COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

The only bill possessing general interest introduced in the Senate this morning was one by Mr. Graham. It makes commercial agencies liable for incorrect information furnished by them, when the parties to whom it has been given have acted on it, and thereby suffered damage.

BUSINESS IN THE EVENING.

This evening the Assembly considered the bill exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Norton, of New-York, in the chair. The first speaker was Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, who took strong ground against the bill, his argument being that no property should be exempt from taxation. Mr. Carpenter, of Dutchess, spoke in favor of the bill as a matter of expediency, in order to bring money back to the State, but believed it should be held as a mere temporary expedient, and was against the principle utterly. Mr. Van Cott spoke in favor, and was followed by Mr. Alberger on the same side, both making strong arguments for the measure. Mr. Voorhees, of Rockland, was the last speaker, dealing largely in the statistics of taxation, and sought to show that by exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation the improvements of real estate would more than make up the difference in the value of taxable property, and the State would, therefore, lose nothing. He gave other statistics showing how money is taken out of the State by the present system. Mr. Crawford spoke at length against the bill, and Mr. Prince then offered an amendment applying the bill only to the counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, and Westchester. The bill was then progressed, and Mr. Jacobs moved that it be made a special order for Thursday of next week, but on motion of Mr. Alberger it was made a special order for next Thursday evening. There does not appear much chance for the bill to pass in any shape.

The Senate held its usual evening session for the consideration of general orders. The bill to amend the charter of the Beach Pneumatic Tube Company was read a third time, as was the bill for the more effectual suppression of gambling, introduced in the early part of the session, by Mr. Chatfield. The bill was amended so as to forbid gambling everywhere in the State—in steam-boats, railroad cars, on race-courses and in driving parks, in hotels, private houses, &c., and the penalties for a violation of its provisions were fixed at imprisonment for not less than one year, nor more than two.

The Senate Committee on Cities this afternoon gave a public hearing on the Seventh Regiment armory. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton argued in favor of the project of placing the armory in Reservoir-square. There was an argument offered against the measure by its opponents, and it was taken under consideration by the committee.

There is nothing new to-night in reference to the prospects of the charter, that can be accepted as conclusive. Some of the friends of the bill are sanguine it will be passed to-morrow, but some of the Republicans believe that the remainder of the week must be given to it in order to put all criticism entirely at fault. There are many wild rumors afloat to the effect that money was used to effect the sudden change of front in the Assembly, but they appear utterly baseless. The Republican members acted solely upon the suggestion of Mr. Batcheller that the reopening of the discussion was demanded by party interest, if by no higher consideration. The disagreeable rumors mentioned have apparently had their origin in the presence here of John Morrissey, who came up last night, and the nature of whose business here is not generally known. There is not the slightest reason, however, for believing that this eminent Reformer has had anything whatever to do with the result in the Assembly.

Personal.

Congressman J. H. Burleigh, of Maine; ex-Congressman Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont; Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg; Gen. J. S. Casement, of Ohio, and Judge A. Anthony, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany, and Col. Cochrane, of the British Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. C. E. Welling, of the United States Army; Judge O. M. Edgerley, of Texas, and Gen. N. H. Davis, of the United States Army, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Lieut. W. C. McGowan, of the United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Congressman C. R. Griggs, of Illinois; Hon. George B. Linderman, of Pennsylvania; Dr. A. McCandliss, of Philadelphia; Capt. D. Vance, of Wisconsin; Capt. George Berriman, of Erie, Penn., and S. A. Smith, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Proposed New Railroad.

The Committee of Seven, appointed by a mass-meeting of citizens of New-Brunswick on the 10th inst., to press the passage by the Legislature of the bill incorporating the New-Brunswick and Elizabeth Railroad, a new route to New-York, yesterday went to Trenton to confer with the delegation from Middlesex County. The committee was accompanied by a large number of citizens.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

At noon, yesterday, the Sheriff received the formal announcement of the stay of proceedings in the Stokes case.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday afternoon and authorized the issue of $600,000 seven per cent. assessment bonds.

The steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, master, arrived yesterday morning. She made the trip from Galveston to this port in six days twenty-one hours, running time.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, reports that the receipts of the Collector of Assessments, for the week ending Friday last, were $167,312 24.

At the National Academy of Design, last evening, the sixth lecture of the course of 1873 was delivered by W. J. Hoppin, entitled "A Glimpse at Contemporary Art in Europe."

A fire occurred early yesterday morning in the Bull's Head Bank, at the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, caused by a defective heater, and resulting in $150 damage to building and fixtures.

James Peck, aged twenty-two, of No. 210 Grand-street, Williamsburg, was seriously burnt about the body yesterday, by the bursting of a carboy of carbolic acid on a truck at the North River Oil Works, Sixty-fifth-street.

Charles Hoffman recovered $1,000 damages, before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, for injuries received by falling through an unprotected elevator belonging to Sink & Co., of this City.

The steam-ship Main, which left Bremen on Feb. 8, and Southampton on Feb. 11, reached this port yesterday. Her tidings are fresher by two days than the mail news previously at hand.

The German Republican Association of the Second Assembly District met at No. 14 North William-street, last night, and indorsed the action of the German Central Committee in reference to the charter amendments.

An interesting entertainment, consisting of tableaus, readings, and music, was given last evening at the Theatre of the Union League Club, for the benefit of the building fund of the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street.

The closing exercises of the Fifth Ward Evening School, No. 44, situated on North Moore-street, took place last evening. The Principal, Mr. Thomas W. Conklin, distributed about 150 certificates, granted for attendance, progress, and general good behavior. The exercises were entertaining throughout.

Nicholas Berger, proprietor of a liquor saloon corner of Greene and Houston streets, was arrested yesterday and taken before Commissioner Betts on a charge of dealing in counterfeit money. A quantity of counterfeit fifty-cent stamps was found on the premises. The prisoner was held for examination.

On Monday afternoon the residence of Mr. William Thurman, No. 543 Madison-avenue, was entered by sneak thieves through the scuttle on the roof, and a quantity of jewelry, valued at $1,200, was carried off. The residence of Mr. E. P. Cohen, No. 2,232 Second-avenue, was also entered by thieves on the same evening, and $150 worth of jewelry stolen.

Letters have been received from Mr. Chas. Borst, of the Twelfth Ward, and Mr. Erastus C. Wilson, of the Twenty-second Ward, emphatically denying that they are in any way connected with the Apollo Hall Democratic organization, and objecting to the use of their names as delegates to the General Committee.

Lucas Thompson was yesterday arrested on a writ, brought before Judge Freedman, of the Superior Court, and held in $35,000 bail by the Sheriff. He is charged by Charles Wagner and Adolph Amlor, manufacturers of kid gloves, with violating a contract made at Bonnevoil, France, in failing to account for goods valued at $32,000.

George Owens, a depositor in the Greenwich Savings Bank, became paralyzed, and on coming to the bank his signature showed such a variation from the original autograph on the book that the bank would not accept it as genuine. Suit was brought by the depositor, and judgment obtained by him yesterday, before Judge Loew, in the Court of Common Pleas.

The Farmer's Club of the American Institute met yesterday in Room No. 24, Cooper Union, Hon. N. C. Ely presiding. The prevalence of the pleuro-pneumonia in New-Jersey was discussed at length, and facts read from Dr. Marx, of Elizabeth. Other matters of interest to farmers were discussed. For full report of proceedings, see THE WEEKLY TIMES of this day.

BROOKLYN.

The ladies' fair at the Episcopal Church of St. Ann's, on the Heights, realized about $4,000.

The insurance men of Brooklyn are taking measures for the organization of a local board of underwriters.

The first installment of ten per cent. on the shares in the Brooklyn Steam Transit Company, was paid, yesterday, at the Nassau National Bank.

Nathaniel Bonnell died at his residence, in Hanson-place, Monday night. He was a leading member of the Hanson-place M. E. Church, where the funeral services will take place to-morrow afternoon.

An exhibit prepared by Health Officer Dr. Otterson shows the number of small-pox cases, and deaths resulting therefrom, in January and February, 1872 and 1873, as follows: From Jan. 1 to Feb. 24, 1872—Cases, 576; deaths, 126. From Jan. 1 to Feb. 22, 1873—Cases, 134; deaths, 49.

Yesterday, Thomas Nolan, aged twenty-nine years, of No. 83 Carroll-street, jumped from a third-story rear window into the yard below, causing concussion of the brain and injuries to the spine, from the effects of which he died in about four hours afterward.

In the matter of the Eva Griffing habeas corpus, the details of which have heretofore been published in THE TIMES, the referee has reported that Mr. Frederick Griffing, to whom the writ was addressed, is the girl's proper guardian; that she is not held under any restraint, and that the writ should be dismissed.

A fight occurred yesterday morning in the saloon of James Rennie, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, in the course of which Rennie and Patrick McGriskin severely beat Samuel Sloan. Sloan was taken to Long Island College Hospital, and Rennie and McGriskin were held in $500 each, by Justice Delmar, for examination.

The case of Elnathan Sweet, Jr., and others, against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and Payson Canda & Co., to recover the amount due plaintiffs, and to set aside a settlement had with Payson Canda & Co., on the ground of fraud, was before Judge Tappen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. A motion to restrain the railroad company from paying any moneys to certain contractors was heard, and decision reserved.

STATEN ISLAND.

The two-story frame building owned and occupied by James Cogar, at Bull's Head, was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. Loss, $5,000.

Yesterday the night trips of the Staten Island ferry-boats were discontinued owing to ice in the bay. The last boats now leave the Island at 7 o'clock and New-York at 8 o'clock.

NEW-JERSEY.

Five car-loads of soldiers left Jersey City, yesterday, for the Modoc country.

Sheriff Reinhardt, yesterday, took Dorris, Dailey, Green, and Smith to the State Prison. Their united terms are thirty years.

A colony of emigrants has been organized in Jersey City. They will leave for Nebraska about March 15, and will settle on Republican River.

Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Elizabeth, N. J., this evening, at Library Hall. Subject—"The New Civilization."

In the case of Louis Luigi Luzignani, found guilty of the murder of his wife at Dover, a motion to suspend judgment was made by counsel for the prisoner. The argument of the case is set down for March 10.

Mr. Charles Beusen, a Newark saloon-keeper, accommodated a stranger on Saturday with a check for $20. On Monday the check was cashed at the Germania Bank, where Mr. Beusen keeps his account, but it had been ingeniously raised to $590.

A peddler named James Avery, of Caldwell, Essex County, was arrested yesterday, charged with the murder of William Kohlman, whose body was found in the woods, at Caldwell, last July, with two bullet wounds in the head. Avery's wife gave the information which led to the arrest.

As Mrs. Charles Bowers and her daughter Lillie were arranging their hair in a dressing-room at the house of ex-Alderman Austin, of Newark, where they were attending a party, Monday evening, their clothes took fire. In their fright they ran down stairs, where the gentlemen present only succeeded in extinguishing the flames with great difficulty. Both ladies were badly, though not fatally, injured.

Chicago Cattle Markets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Cattle dull; prices weak and unchanged; receipts, 1,700; sales of good to choice Steers at $5 25@$5 87½; good Fat Texans, $3 90@$4 75; shipments, 1,700. Live Hogs active and higher; receipts, 10,000; pens cleared at prices ranging from $4 40@$4 90 for fair to choice, with several droves of Extra at $5; shipments, 6,000. Sheep active for good grades; dull for common; receipts, 1,100; sales of good Fat Sheep, averaging 90 to 104 lbs., at $4, with a lot of Extra, averaging 108 lbs., at $4 75; shipments, 1,100.

[Advertisement.]
Chapped hands and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by CASWELL HAZARD & Co., New-York.

AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INS. CO.
CANAL STREET. BROADWAY. 419 & 421
BEST Lives, BEST Rates.
BEST Risks, BEST Class.
EQUITY, SCIENCE, SECURITY, And ECONOMY Combined.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE!

ANOTHER YEAR (THE 7TH) OF TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS IN THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF THE SCIENCE OF

BIOMETRY,

(OR THE SCIENCE AND ART OF DETERMINING THE PROBABLE LENGTH OF LIFE OR VIABLITY OF PERSONS.)

Seventh Annual Report---Partial.

Part 1---MORTALITY.

Part 2---FINANCIAL.---In a few days.

We present the mortality from the origin of the company, that a full view may be had for comparison:

This Company rates and classes its insured, according to the CHARACTER OF THE RISK, as determined by Ancestry, Constitution, Habits, Vocation, Residence, Intelligence, (Instinct,) Health, &c., and makes

FOUR CLASSES

of those ordinarily called sound or insurable. Each class is, as it were, a separate company; its members are alike in regard to the

CHARACTER OF RISKS,

and share only the losses and surplus of their class.

The magnitude of the risk of each person is not dependent wholly upon the *amount of assurance*, but quite as much upon the *character of the risk*; the magnitude of the risk is dependent upon both the *amount* and the *character*, hence the premium should correspond with *both*. So should returns or shares of surplus; hence the absolute necessity for equity that classes should be made, as the following mortalities show:

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Policies issued from June 14 to Dec. 31, 1866.		Death losses paid.
1st Class	114	None.
2d Class	226	None.
3d Class	73	None.
4th Class	8	None.
Unsound when insured	11	None.
In force at beginning of, and issued during 1867.		Death losses paid.
1st Class	1,157	None.
2d Class	444	..1, or 22-100 of 1 per ct.
3d Class	266	None.
4th Class	22	None.
Unsound when insured	25	..1, or 400-100 of 1 per ct.
In force at beginning of, and issued during 1868.		Death losses paid.
1st Class	2,160	..3, or 14-100 of 1 per ct.
2d Class	678	..2, or 29-100 of 1 per ct.
3d Class	360	..4, or 111-100 of 1 per ct.
Annuitants		..2.
4th Class	28	None.
Unsound when insured	31	None.
In force at beginning of and issued during 1869.		Death losses paid.
1st Class	2,396	..2, or 8-100 of 1 per ct.
2d Class	750	..5, or 66-100 of 1 per ct.
3d Class	379	..6, or 158-100 of 1 per ct.
4th Class	24	None.
Unsound when insured	24	..2, or 833-100 of 1 per ct.
In force at beginning of and issued during 1870.		Death losses paid.
1st Class	2,437	..6, or 25-100 of 1 per ct.
2d Class	725	..5, or 69-100 of 1 per ct.
3d Class	316	..3, or 79-100 of 1 per ct.
4th Class	27	..1, or 370-100 of 1 per ct.
Unsound when insured	17	..2, or 1176-100 of 1 per ct.
Whole number of losses in 1870		18
In force at beginning of and issued during 1871.		Death losses paid.
1st Class	2,402	..3, or 12-100 of 1 per ct.
2d Class	555	..4, or 72-100 of 1 per ct.
3d Class	391	..4, or 102-100 of 1 per ct.
4th Class	30	None.
Unsound when insured	19	..3, or 1579-100 of 1 per ct.
Whole number of losses in 1871		14

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GRAND RESULT OF 1872.

In force at beginning of, and issued during 1872.		Death losses paid.
1st. Class	2,425	..2, One in 1,260, or 8-100 of 1 per ct.
2d Class	500	..4, One in 125, or 80-100 of 1 per ct.
3d Class	300	..4, One in 75, or 133-100 of 1 per ct.
4th Class	36	..1, or 300-100 of 1 per ct.
Unsound when insured, and with proportionate premium	16	..1, or 600-100 of 1 per ct.
Whole number of losses in 1872		12

This shows that the mortality cost or net premium of the first-class is less than

☞ $1.00 (80 cts.) per $1,000 Assurance. ☜

The mortality cost or net premium by any other mortality table of persons of the same age is over $10.00 per $1,000 Assurance. More than ten times the true net cost of our best class!!! (Not the *gross* cost in either case.)

It must be remembered that over two thousand of the same persons of the above first-class have been insured more than two years, over 1,600 more than three years, over 1,200 for four years, &c.

It is noticeable that there are in all FEWER LOSSES THIS YEAR (twelve) THAN LAST (fourteen), and there were fewer last year than the year before. This diminution of rates cannot continue many years; yet it utterly confutes the common idea that "selection of risks" necessarily wears out in five or six years. If *properly* made, it evidently does not.

In further and conclusive proof, we submit the following statement of diseases with which each person died. IT WILL BE NOTICED THAT THOSE OF THE FIRST-CLASS DID NOT DIE OF CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES. Only one has in our history. Most of the others did die of constitutional diseases.

The names of the diseases are given in the words of the physician attendant at death:

FIRST-CLASS:—One death by Carbuncle, back, head, and neck.
One death by Acute Pneumonia.
SECOND-CLASS:—One death by Pyæmia—inflammation of prostate and bladder, disease of lungs and throat.
One death by Dropsy.
One death by Scrofulous Tumors.
One death by Murder.
THIRD-CLASS:—One death by Typhoid Fever.
One death by Bronchitis.
One death by Cancer Stomach.
One death by Congestion of Spinal Cord.
FOURTH-CLASS:—One death by Malarious Fever.
UNSOUND:—One death by Consumption.

This ratio of mortality, and the above-named diseases with which the members deceased, prove that THERE CAN BE A SELECTION OF RISKS AND A CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS, ACCORDING TO THEIR CHARACTER, that will first and last be very advantageous to the

"BEST CLASSES,"

while, in accordance with our motto, THERE CAN ONLY BE A TRUE BALANCE BETWEEN THE PREMIUM AND RISK WHEN the former is based upon both the *amount* and CHARACTER of the latter.

ANOTHER PROOF.

But still another proof is found in the number of applications from which the members of the above classes have been selected.

The whole number, in seven years, has been as high as from 25,000 to 30,000.

Of these, approximately speaking, 6,000 have been unsound; rated so as to be classed first-class, say 4,000, and the balance into the other classes.

IMPORTANT TRUTH.

Showing that of sound risks, or those usually called insurable, and insured together, only one-fifth or one-fourth are first-class—*i. e.*, have long-lived ancestry, are free from constitutional tendency to disease, have good habits, &c.

Send or call for application, and be rated and classed. It will cost nothing, and is useful, even if insurance is not wanted. Call or send for other interesting documents.

From the pen of C. C. Hine, Esq., editor of one of the ablest insurance journals since his advent, the *Monitor*:

"AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE—We have been much interested in glancing at a recent publication [New General Circular] issued by this company, containing six well-put articles on the subject of Life Insurance. As they are of standard value, we shall have the pleasure, at some time, when the condition of our columns will permit, of making extended extracts. For the present, we must be content with this passing allusion to the publication before us."

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1873.

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THE "TIFFANY & CO." WATCHES ARE STEM-WINDERS MADE IN THE BEST MANNER, AND ADJUSTED TO HEAT, COLD, AND POSITION, GUARANTEED ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS, AND THE BEST AND CHEAPEST YET MADE.

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THESE WELL-KNOWN WATCHES ARE, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, THE MOST RELIABLE IN USE. THEY ARE IN THREE SIZES AND ARE THOROUGHLY ADJUSTED. THE CASES ARE OF EVERY STYLE, WEIGHT, AND PATTERN, AND THEY ARE IN EVERY RESPECT THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WATCHES MADE.

The movements of these Watches, as well as the cases, are actually made in this country, and are not foreign watches with an American name.

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These celebrated Pens are increasing very rapidly in sale, owing to their unexcelled manufacture. They are of superior English make, and are famous for their elasticity, durability, and evenness of point. For sale everywhere.

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And to whom the Philadelphia (Gardner) Fire Extinguisher Company, having opened a

Branch Office at No. 397 Broadway,

REFERS THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC:

Crane Iron Co.,
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The Evening Star,
The German Democrat,
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The Sunday Times,
The Public Record,
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Those who desire the best protection from fire are requested to examine this machine. They will find it unequaled in

Portability, Simplicity, Convenience, and General Efficiency.

A CARD.

To the Editor of the Times:

Please say to your readers that the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, to be given in Library Hall, at Louisville, on April 8, 1873, for the benefit of PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, is already an assured and overwhelming success. The average daily sales at the Louisville, New-York, Chicago, and other large offices, have been from three to five times as great as at either of the previous concerts, with less than half the advertising required for them. All our former patrons, almost without exception, renew their orders, increased in size, and our new customers are many. The interest in this noble philanthropy is wide-spread and intense. The Library is already one of the largest ever opened in the United States, and free to every citizen of the whole country, and is under the direction of the most eminent citizens of the great South-west, and well worthy the encouragement of all patriotic friends of the Republic who desire to see that important section benefited by this fountain of knowledge, which shall flow like the waters of a perennial spring—pure and free to all. Say to your friends that the full ten thousand gifts, all cash, will certainly be distributed, and to answer thousands of inquiries, which we have received, all at once, please tell them that the largest gift will be *one hundred thousand dollars*, and the next *fifty thousand*, then twenty-five thousand, twenty thousand, and so on down to ten dollars, *all money*, making *half a million dollars* in the aggregate. All preparations are being made for the concert and distribution positively and promptly on the day named. No time is to be lost by those who wish to participate. Orders for tickets must be sent in at once. Tickets are like greenbacks, good to the holder, and buyers need not be known, unless they so choose. One hundred thousand whole tickets only have been issued, and a large proportion sold. *Whole tickets*, $10; *halves*, $5; *quarters*, $2 50. Money may be sent by Post-office order, express, draft, or registered letter. The Board of Trustees have given a cordial support to the whole of *Gov. Bramlette's* management of the business, and lists of the drawing will be ready the next day after the concert. All orders for tickets and correspondence must be sent to the New-York office.

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General Depot of Supply,
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B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Having manufactured, during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are now prepared to offer same at unprecedented Low Prices.

The STYLES and QUALITY are unsurpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all our work is guaranteed.

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In consequence of the DAMAGE SUSTAINED FROM THE LATE FIRE. An opportunity is thus offered for securing HANDSOME CARRIAGES at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory. The stock comprises the latest styles, suitable for all seasons, and is unsurpassed in beauty of design and excellence of finish.

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41-43, MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET,

LONDON, W.

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:38 | Sun sets....5:49 | Moon sets....[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:28 | Gov. Island..8:17 | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Feb. 25.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Italia, (new, Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., H. R. Morgan & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Claribel, (Br.,) Bayliss, Turks Island, Savanilla, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Genevieve, (Br.,) Anthony, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Fannie H. Loring, Loring, Havana, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Randolph, (Br.,) [illegible], London, Eng., Andrew Lindsay; Volant, Woodman, Antwerp, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.

Brigs Stephen Bishop, Gilkey, [illegible], Wales, Field & Way; Arthur Egualise, Peak, Pernambuco, Crocker, Wood & Co.; Olga, (Aust.,) Clarovich, Havre, France, Boyd & Hincken.

Schrs. Sea Lark, Miller, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray & Co.; Mary E. Higgins, Paine, Jacmel, E. J. Wenberg; Crown Point, Taylor, Jacmel, E. J. Wenberg; Race Horse, Miller, St. Pierre, Mart., E. J. Wenberg.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Marseilles Jan. 5, Lisbon 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Feb. 3, lat. 36 12, lon. 18 15, passed an American bark bound W., showing signals W B K Y.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Feb. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Feb. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Robt. Lowden.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Feb. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, Galveston Feb. 19, and Key West 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Main, (Ger.,) Oterendorp, Bremen Feb. 8, and Southampton 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Schr. Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, Wilmington 5 ds., with naval stores to [illegible].

Schr. [illegible], Smith, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Jennie Rosaline, Tucker, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Sarah J. Bart, Bart, Baltimore.

BELOW—Bark Mary Wheeler, (Br.,) Mosher, from Hamburg Dec. 6, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess; bark Terrace Prima, (Ital.,) Martin, from Leghorn Dec. 9, with mdse. to A. Hardy & Co.

SAILED—Steam-ship Claribel, for Kingston, Vicksburg, for Port-au-Prince.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Arr. steamer George Appold, from Baltimore; schr. J. G. Drew, from Jacksonville, via Nantucket beach, where she was ashore, got off without damage.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 25.—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York, and Sea Gull, from Baltimore; schrs. E. L. Trefethen, from Havana, and George Peabody, from Norfolk.

Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York; schrs. F. H. Odiorne and G. H. Ferguson, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 25.—Passed in for Baltimore bark Aquidneck and brig C. S. C., from Rio.

Passed out brigs Apollo, for Martinique; Concord, for West Indies; Mary E. Leighton, for Cuba, and Northern Home, for Halifax.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Arr. yesterday steam-ship George Washington, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 25.—Arr. steam-ship America, from Baltimore; schrs. C. C. Bearse and Addie Fuller, from Baltimore.

Cld. steamer C. W. Lord, for Philadelphia; barks Oneco, for Callao; Georgia, for Liverpool; schr. C. W. Holt, for Providence.

Sld. steam-ships Oriental, for Boston; Leo, for New-York; schr. James Young, for New-York.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—The Cunard steam-ship Parthia, from New-York Feb. 12, arr. at Holyhead this afternoon.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Hall's Recent Exemplifications of False Philology.

RECENT EXEMPLIFICATIONS OF FALSE PHILOLOGY. By FITZEDWARD HALL, M. A., Hon. D. C. L. Oxon., formerly Professor of the Sanskrit Language and Literature, and of Indian Jurisprudence, in King's College, London. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1872. 12mo, pp. 124.

Prof. Fitzedward Hall is hitherto better known as a Sanskrit and Hindi scholar than as a student of English: perhaps not in this country, indeed; for, though an American, he has passed most of his life in English literary service, either in India or in England itself. A page at the end of this little volume gives a list of his published works. We find there most fully represented the Hindu systems of philosophy; and those who are versed in the subject know that there is hardly another introduction to it more available and instructive than his *Rational Refutation of the Hindu Philosophical Systems*, (Calcutta, 1862,) nor a more comprehensive enumeration of its literature than his *Index to its Bibliography*, (ibid., 1859.) Indian astronomy, rhetoric, and fiction have also their representatives in the list. It contains, likewise, one or two old English works published in the well-known and highly-valued series of the Early English Text Society. Many American readers will remember a paper offered by him to the Philological Association at New-Haven in 1871, and published in *Scribner's Monthly* for April, 1872, in which he defends the propriety of the much-controverted phrase "is being done," and its like, carries back its antiquity into the last century, and thoroughly demolishes the arguments, especially of G. P. Marsh and R. G. White, by which it had been assailed. Quite akin in style and object with this last paper is the present work. It is a criticism of some of the language-critics, and aims to show that there is a great deal of English philology put off upon the public in these days which is essentially "false," founded upon a very insufficient basis of learning, of reading, and of taste, and apt to be confident and dogmatic in the inverse ratio of its soundness.

Criticism of the sort here criticised is a somewhat dangerous and a somewhat provoking department of literature. In the good old days, when there was no literature at all, no cultivation of a language, no model which had to be followed, every man said what seemed to him to express his thought; and, if his interlocutor understood him, it was all right and good. Now, however, we are watched and hampered on every side. In the first place, and above all things, we may not spell as we see fit; almost any one can correct and despise us if we swerve from the right track in that particular. Then our phraseology and our arrangement and our syntax are subject to attack. We must not follow too old a model, accepting anything from which current usage, as interpreted by our critics, has withdrawn its sanction. We must not venture upon novelties to which sanction has not yet been vouchsafed. And if we would fain walk so Spanish (i. e., English,) that we shall be out of reach of all criticism, we must even "give our whole mind to it," as the fellow in *Punch* did to his successful neck-tie, leaving no intellect, or an insufficiency, for our subject-matter. Those who care vastly more for the matter than for the style, who have a little of the old savage feeling, that having something which they needs must say, they have done their duty when they have managed to say it intelligibly—such men cannot help regarding with a degree of impatience and contempt the petty carping criticism which goes over their work, as it were with a microscope, seeing nothing but its surface, but spying every crack and flaw and dent in that. Moreover, nearly the whole history of human speech is made up of neologisms and solecisms, of unauthorized liberties and unpardonable blunders; any given stage of any language is the result of previous alterations, the material of succeeding; as every topmost layer of rock is only the indurated product of former denudation, for the time being a constituent of the everlasting hills, but pretty sure to be denuded some day in its turn. And it is impossible for one who takes a comprehensive view of the growth of language to condemn severely, as offenses, when they come up about him, those changes of word and phrase which must needs come, as they always have come, and to cry woe upon the man by whom they come.

Yet, after all, the word-critic is as necessary a part of the great process as all the rest. He represents the conservative sentiment of the language-users. He sets his feet firm and braces backward, in order that the ball may not roll on too fast. He is a product of culture; an inevitable, if a disagreeable one. We may let him subsist, and even rejoice in him, provided we are also allowed to growl at him and snub him, and to question and depreciate his right to act as censor of the public linguistic morality.

There are three or four particulars in which the critic is himself liable to be found open to criticism: in his general views of language and its history; in his knowledge of the history and relations of his own particular language, as regards its forms; in his command of the details of word-history, the date of words, the authorities quotable for and against them, and so on; and in judgment and taste, as founded on the others. And his besetting sin, the combined result of all these various deficiencies, is that he erects his own individual preferences, his prejudices, into critical judgments; that he appeals to authorities and laws of speech in order to support views which he has arrived at, no one sees how. Thus, while professing to occupy a judicial position, he is only casting his individual vote, a vote worth no more than ours, who yet look up with reverence to his asserted dignity. In the weakness of human nature, every one is liable to fall into this sin; the critic himself, and the critic's critic, and even the newspaper reviewer who for the moment sits in higher judgment upon them both.

It is especially in regard to their knowledge of the actual history of English words that Prof. Hall scourges the deficiencies of the men whom he reviews. And he does it certainly from a height to which hardly another English student of the present day has ascended. His reading has been immense, his observation keen, his annotation most industrious. His own opinions are strongly held, and as strongly expressed. He writes in a style which is somewhat peculiar, and often makes the impression of quaintness, sometimes even of roughness; although he would doubtless be able to give the authority for every phrase he uses, back to the earliest age.

Much the greater part of the little volume is occupied with the shortcomings of Mr. Richard Grant White, as exposed in his volume on *Words and Their Uses*. In an introduction of over thirty pages, however, Mr. Hall pays his respects also to a number of other scholars, some of them of much more renown. Mr. De Quincey, who is styled "that most wayward of triflers," comes in for a full share of notice; for example, against his reprobation of *compensate for* (as in "*compensate for* the trouble," instead of simply "*compensate* the trouble,") Mr. Hall brings up well-nigh an infinity of standard authors who have freely used the phrase during the past two centuries. It might have been added that this use of *for* before the impersonal object grew naturally out of the employment of the verb with a personal object. When once the meaning of *compensate* had been so far changed that men could speak of *compensating any one*, the *for* was required with the occasion of compensation; and it maintained itself even when the direct object was not expressed. The sentence passed upon this author is well deserved by one who could maintain that, of all his own celebrated contemporaries, Wordsworth alone could write two pages without committing flagrant improprieties of speech. As another example of false philology is quoted Coleridge, who denies the undeniable derivation of *atonement* from *at-one-ment*, who severely stigmatizes the use of *whose* instead *of which*, with reference to impersonal antecedents, and so on. Here, again, Mr. Hall might have strengthened his position by pointing out that *hwæs* in Anglo-Saxon is the possessive not less of *hwæt* than of *hwá*. Landor and Müller have their brief turn of appearance before the tribunal; but the sapient Alford and his hair-splitting antagonist Moon are mentioned only to be passed over as not worthy of detailed notice.

In comparison with these last, Mr. R. G. White may consider himself highly flattered by the amount of attention that is paid him, since he forms the theme of near three-quarters of the book. Into the details of his treatment we do not care here to enter with fullness, but shall content ourselves with quoting a case or two. It must have been under an unlucky star that Mr. White was led to pronounce the use of *commence* for "begin to be," (as in *commence politician, commence the fine gentleman*,) a Britishism, and "remarkably coarse and careless." Mr. Hall brings up examples of it from all the best writers of 200 years past; and it is ratified by, one may say, sufficient American authority as well, in the name *Commencement*, given to the day when young gentlemen "*commence* bachelors." This is a notable example of the way in which Mr. White is wont too often to generalize his preferences into laws of English speech. The usage in question has a pedantic savor, and it is in full career of obsolescence; it needed no helping hand to push it over the verge. Other words which Mr. Hall in like manner takes under his protection, triumphantly sustaining them against his antagonist's attacks, are *presidential, controversialist, convene* as transitive, *donate, execute* for "put to death judicially," *grow* for "become," *jewelry* for "jewels," *militate, restive*, and so forth. With regard to all these, he carries, we think, the sympathy and assent of his readers with him. He is severe, too, upon the antagonism which Mr. White endeavors to demonstrate between "speech, the product of reason," and "grammar, which is the formulation of usage," and therefore (it is assumed) often "opposed to reason." Mr. White is far from being alone in his misapprehension of the sphere and work of grammar; even his worst errors find no less distinguished a backer than M. Renan. There are doubtless grammarians, as there are critics, who exaggerate the importance of their office, fancying themselves arbiters and rulers of language; but we hope that most of the craft are more humbly wise, and know that they are mere gatherers and formulators of usages, and authorized only to cast in favor of one usage above another their individual vote, weighted with such influence as their recognized learning and good sense can add to it. When, however, in the course of this discussion, Mr. Hall asserts that "perhaps the only fact that can be posited as fundamental, in accounting for the origin and mutation of speech, is that reason is determined, in its choice of sounds answering to given conceptions, by subtile properties in the subject-matter acted upon, which are perpetually varying; and hence it is that perpetual variation is a characteristic of speech"—he himself, in our opinion, makes a wide departure from sound linguistic doctrine. We resist the temptation to take up the cudgels against him here, the more so as the matter lies outside the proper sphere of the volume, and we turn him over to Mr. White for refutation. We have further to object that even the latter's expressed admiration for Hawthorne and Holmes and Howells was hardly reason enough for Mr. Hall's attack upon their English. In particular, he seems to us to do signal injustice to Mr. Howells, in maintaining that "among American writers of rising fame whose English is noticeably bad," he "stands somewhat eminent." In our view, this writer is a stylist of rare and admirable power; and a critic who goes over his works to search out such petty offenses as are here alleged against him, cuts himself off from much literary enjoyment, and has the worst of it, and is sufficiently punished. It is (although we would by no means parallel the two cases) a little like the criticism of Lowell's last volume in the London *Athenæum*, which spent its main strength upon certain objectionable divisions of words broken at the end of a line.

But we have too high an opinion of Mr. Hall, and have enjoyed his little book too much, to want to close our notice with an unfavorable judgment upon a point of minor consequence. We will add, rather, that in his argument about *telegraph* and *telegram*, he shows himself able to argue questions of classical as well as of English propriety; we heartily concur, moreover, in his conclusion that *telegram* has in its general acceptance and use the only support that it needs in order to hold up its head in good English society. The grand foundation of the art of verbal criticism is the doctrine that usage makes English: he who denies this in any manner (as Mr. White does) is so far a "grammarian" and "opposed to reason." Mr. Hall has doubled the value of his book by providing it with ample indexes of authors quoted and of words treated. Its character justifies us in forming very high expectations of the work on "Modern English" by which he promises that it shall be followed.

The Livermore, Clews & Co.-Bainbridge Litigation.

The most important points involved in the decision of Judge Fancher in the suit brought by Livermore, Clews & Co., against the estate of Richard Bainbridge, and of the most interest to bankers and brokers, are as follows:

The first is whether a referee can allow an amendment which substantially changes the case referred to him. Judge Fancher holds expressly that he has no power to do this, and that the Court will set aside such an amendment, and any report and judgment based upon it; that, in reality, such a change in the pleadings makes a new pleading, not an amendment. He also holds that the party who is allowed to amend his pleading, must have the amendment inserted in the complaint or answer, and serve a copy of it on the adverse party.

The Judge declined to pass upon a question of still greater importance, which must necessarily be decided if the case goes further. The referee extended the doctrine of damages for unauthorized sales of stocks even further than the celebrated case of Markham against Jaudon, and held that the owner of the stocks could recover the highest price reached by the stocks before the evidence was closed, even though the trial, as in this case, lasted eight years. In the suit against Jaudon the price was fixed at a day previous to the commencement of the trial. This change made a difference of $[illegible], in the Bainbridge case. It is understood that the Court of Appeals in a recent decision (Matthews against Cox) have expressed grave doubts as to the correctness of the rule in Markham against Jaudon, and that even if the Livermore and Bainbridge suit stops where it is, there are other cases pending in which the law as to stocks bought by brokers on a margin will be reconsidered.

It was also claimed in the Bainbridge case that a broker who receives gold for his customer can only be compelled to return him gold for it, and that the dealer cannot recover its value in currency. This question still remains unsettled, and the Wall-street community will await its decision with a good deal of interest.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Annual Report of the City Superintendent.

The annual report of Mr. Henry Kiddle, City Superintendent of Public Schools, has just been issued. According to this document it appears that the average attendance of pupils for the year ending on the 30th day of September last was 106,826, and the whole number of pupils who received instruction during any portion of the year was 235,880. The average attendance in all the schools for the year 1872 was 3,083 in excess of that reported the preceding year, while the whole number taught is only 1,194 greater. The increase in the average attendance is thus about three per cent., while in the number taught it is less than one-half of one per cent. The returns show a very remarkable falling off in the rate of increase of attendance in the common schools since 1862, when, for the five years preceding, it had been sixty-one per cent.; whereas for the period of five years ending at the close of 1872, the increase has only been nine per cent. The rate of increase in the attendance at the corporate schools has been augmented. This is explained by the increase of charitable industrial schools, by the different societies operating in this City, and the Superintendent calls attention to the question whether it is requisite to associate education with almsgiving, and whether the objects of these benevolent associations would not be made more effectual by dissevering them entirely from school operations, leaving the latter to the exclusive care of the Department of Public Instruction. A comparison of the average attendance in the several wards shows an increase during the year in the Second, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards, and a decrease in the First, Fourth, Sixth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Wards. The largest increase, it will be observed, has occurred in the Seventeenth Ward, due in part to the opening of a new grammar school (No. 25) in that ward. The largest decrease has occurred in the Twelfth Ward—a locality in which a considerable accession of pupils was to have been anticipated. The primary departments are very much crowded, making proper ventilation impossible, a fact that should receive immediate attention from the board. The discipline and instruction have been much improved during the year, but it is claimed that moral suasion is a failure, the superintendent advocating a return to corporeal punishment in extreme cases. He announces this view with reluctance and simply as a matter of duty. The revised course of instruction adopted in the beginning of the year has been in full operation ever since with good success. Considerable improvement has been manifested in the methods employed in giving the instruction in elementary science as prescribed in each of the grammar school grades. Instead of the mechanical rote method, formerly so general, there has been more teaching from the actual objects, or from a representation of them by chart or picture. The advanced studies in the first or highest grade of the new course have not as yet been entirely introduced, inasmuch as the necessity of preparing pupils for admission into the College of the City of New-York, or into the Normal College, has greatly interfered with the carrying out of this part of the course. Some dissatisfaction is expressed with the grade system, as the teachers have not followed the by-laws in their modifications, therefore the superintendent advocates a greater diversity of studies. Hence, while the course of studies should be the same for every school up to a certain point, it should diverge from that point and should embrace for different schools certain subjects to be taught as specialties, the thorough acquisition of which would lead to practical skill and expertness in certain recognized pursuits and employments. For example, certain schools in various parts of the City might teach with thoroughness everything desirable to fit boys for commercial pursuits, such as penmanship, book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, German or French (with this special end in view,) business operations, including banking, insurance, &c. Other schools might be designated whose special office would be to teach what is desirable as a preparation for mechanical pursuits; as mechanical and architectural drawing, drawing from models, the principles of mechanics—elementary algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, with their practical applications to surveying, &c. To other schools might be specially assigned the work of preparing boys for admission into the College of New-York. A similar diversity of studies should be provided for the female grammar schools, to afford a preparation for pursuits proper for females; in some embroidery and needle-work, with kindred departments; in others, drawing, painting, designing, pattern-making, &c., &c.; in others, book-keeping, engrossing, business arithmetic, &c., &c.; in others, phonography and other accomplishments.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, Part I, before Recorder Hackett, yesterday, Samuel Williamson, pleaded guilty of picking a woman's pocket of $31, and was sent to State prison for two years and six months. Isaac Brinkerhoff, colored, pleaded guilty of burglary, and was sent to State prison for four years and six months. James Campbell pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State prison for two years and six months. William Green pleaded guilty of picking pockets, and was sent to Sing Sing for three years and six months. John Beatty, for a similar offense, was sentenced to four years and six months in State prison. David Buckley pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State prison for two years and six months. Francis Johnson pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge. Henry Meyer, charged with stabbing John Dodd, at his residence, No. 342 East Thirty-second-street, on the 31st of May last, was convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm, and was sent to State Prison for four years. Henry Schaffer, charged with stabbing John Abel, was convicted and remanded for sentence. Michael Quinn pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary and was sent to State Prison for one year.

In the Court of General Sessions, Part II, before Judge Sutherland, Patrick Carroll, charged with personating Patrick Burns and drawing his pay for work on the "big pipes," was convicted and remanded for sentence. Henry Wagner, a youth of seventeen, charged with burglary, was convicted of petit larceny and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Building Inspection—Report on Public Schools.

Inspectors Hyde and McMillan report the following public school buildings as having been examined:

Colored School No. 3, No. 225 West Forty-first-street, four stories, brick, 50 by 95.65 feet high, Mansard roof; walls good; ventilation by flue, and good; water-closets in yard; heated by stoves, coal, not properly protected; exit by front stairs of wood four feet wide, and four flights stone, three feet inclosed, to all floors. Recommend that class-room doors be arranged to slide back, and proper screens be placed around stoves. Attendance, 410.

Primary School No. 40, north-west corner of Seventh-avenue and Forty-ninth-street. The building was built for a public hall, 25 by 100 feet, covering entire lot; ventilated by window; water-closets in fair condition, but unsuitably placed, being located in cellar at foot of stairs; heated by stoves properly secured; exit by one flight of wooden stairs four feet wide, opening on Forty-ninth-street; means of exit not sufficient in case of fire or alarm. Recommend an additional stairway in front of building. The building is unfit to accommodate the number of scholars in attendance, 450.

Grammar School No. 32, No. 355 West Thirty-fifth-street, four stories, brick, 100x100 and 65 feet high; walls good; ventilation by flue and good; water closets, wood, under wings, fairly good; heated by steam from two boilers; apparatus in good order; exit by front stairs of wood, 5 feet 6 inches to all floors; two flights, stone, three feet, inclosed to all floors, two flights, stone, three feet, inclosed, primary to play-ground, two flights wood, three feet, rear of primary to play-ground; class-room door opens inwardly; recommend that class-room doors be arranged to slide back. Attendance—Primary, 1,100; grammar department, 500; total, 1,600.

A number of buildings in Hamilton, Prince, Gold, William, John, Pearl, Elizabeth, Platt, Beekman, Ferry, and Water streets and Maiden-lane are reported as requiring fire-escapes.

The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company.

The stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company held their annual meeting yesterday at No. 26 Exchange-place. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Samuel Sloan, President; Andrew J. Odell, Treasurer; Fred. F. Chambers, Secretary; William E. Dodge, Moses Taylor, George Bulkley, John J. Blair, Rufus R. Graves, Simeon B. Chittenden, John Brisbin, George Bliss, Percy R. Pyne, William Walter Phelps, James Blair, Denning Duer, Wilson G. Hunt, and Henry A. Kent, Board of Managers.

The officers of the road report that, since July last, when a dividend of five per cent. was declared, the surplus earnings have been expended in improving the road and rolling stock.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300	Western Union	91¼	400	Pacific Mail	67⅜
200	do.	91	200	do.	67⅜
500	do.....c.	91	300	do.....c.	67⅜
2500	do.	91¼	500	do.	67⅜
200	do.	91⅛	300	do.	67⅜
200	do.	91⅛	1100	do.	67⅜
100	do.....c.	91¼	500	do.	67⅜
1200	do.....s3.	91⅛	200	do.	67⅜
800	do.	91⅛	100	do.....c.	67⅜
500	do.....c.	91¼	100	do.....b3.	67⅜
200	do.	91⅛	100	do.	67⅜
1800	do.....c.	91¼	200	do.	67⅜
300	Union Pacific	34⅜	100	do.....c.	67⅜
400	do.	34½	200	Tol. & Wab.	74⅜
100	do.....c.	34⅜	100	do.	74⅝
100	do.	34⅜	800	do.	74⅝
900	N. Y. C. & Hud.	104	300	do.	74⅝
300	do.	104¼	100	Erie Railroad	64⅝
700	Bos., H. & Erie	9⅝	200	do.....b2.	65
100	do.....b3.	9⅝	900	do.....b3.	65
300	do.	9⅝	100	do.....c.	64⅝
400	do.	9⅝	300	do.....b3.	65
700	do.....c.	9⅝	100	do.....c.	64⅝
300	do.....b3.	9⅝	300	do.....s3.	64⅝
100	Rock Island	114⅛	600	Lake Shore	94⅜
300	do.	114⅛	1300	do.	94⅜
100	do.....c.	114⅜	800	do.....c.	94⅜
400	Ohio & Miss....s3.	46⅜	600	do.	94⅜
100	do.	46½	200	do.	94⅜
100	do.	46⅜	200	do.....s3.	94⅜
200	do.	46⅜	100	C. C. & I. C.	41⅜
500	do.....c.	46⅜	100	do.....c.	41⅜
500	Pittsburg	89¾			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	111⅛	10,000	U. S. 6s C.	114⅜
$25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅜			

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, old	82	400	N. Y. C. & H...b.c.	104⅜
8,000	Tenn. 6s, n.....c.	82	300	do.....c.	104⅜
1,000	Mo. 6s	94⅜	100	do.....c.	104
2,000	N. C. 6s, Special Tax 7½ ₱c. off.	17¼	50	do.....c.	104
24,000	B'klyn 7s, P. L. b2.	104	600	do.	104
5,000	Erie 1st	102	800	do.	103⅞
5,000	Long Dock bds.	95⅛	200	do.	103⅞
2,000	do.	95⅝	400	do.....c.	103⅞
2,000	B. & Erie N.	98⅜	500	do.	103⅞
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	87	200	do.	103⅞
20,000	do.	86⅝	10	do.....c.	103⅞
5,000	U. Pac. 10s, inc.	74	500	do.	104
15,000	do.	73¾	100	do.	103⅞
1,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, c.	93⅛	200	Erie R.....b.c.s3.	64⅜
8,000	Great West. 2d.	89½	200	do.	64⅜
1,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	87½	600	do.	64⅜
7,000	do.	87⅝	1400	do.	64⅜
5,000	Ohio & Miss. c.	92	400	do.	64⅜
2,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st.	105	400	do.....b3.	64⅜
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	91⅝	900	do.	64⅜
3,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	73⅝	100	do.	64⅜
4,000	do.	73⅝	[illegible]	do.....c.	64⅜
6,000	C., C., C. & I. 1st.	103	20	Erie Railroad Pf.	78
5,000	do.	102¾	5	do.	79½
5,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	38⅜	800	L. S. & M. So..b.c.	94⅜
50,000	W. Un. Tel. 7s.	101⅜	600	do.....c.	94⅜
20	Ger. Am. Bank	102¾	100	do.	94⅜
30	Metropolitan Bk.	135	100	do.	94⅜
25	Del. & Hud. Canal	120	1000	do.....c.	94⅜
100	U. S. Exp.....b.c.	74	100	do.	94⅜
20	Am. Express	67	1300	do.....b30.	95
500	Clev. & Pitts. R. G.	89⅞	300	do.	94⅜
24	do..bet. call.	90	500	do.....c.	94⅜
500	P. M. S. S. Co. bc. s3.	67⅜	800	do.	94⅜
200	do.	67⅜	200	Union Pacific..b.c.	34⅜
400	do.	67⅜	100	do.....b3.	34⅜
600	do.	67⅜	100	do.....c.	34⅜
400	do.	67⅜	200	do.	34⅜
400	do.....c.	67⅜	800	do.....c.	34⅜
300	do.	68	600	do.	34⅜
500	do.....c.	67⅜	300	Harlem R.....b3.	126
200	do.	67⅜	20	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b2.	90
100	do.	67⅜	100	do..bet. call.	90½
100	do.	67⅜	200	Chic. & R. I.	114⅜
200	do.	67⅜	100	do..bet. call.	114⅜
500	do.	67⅜	200	do.	114⅜
100	do.....c.	67⅜	100	do.	114⅜
100	do.	67⅜	100	do.....s3.	114
400	do.	67⅜	100	do.	114
1100	do.	67⅜	100	do.....b3.	114
1600	do.	67⅜	1300	do.	113⅞
[illegible]	do.	67⅜	600	do.....b3.	113⅞
[illegible]	do.	68	10	C., C., C. & I.	94
[illegible]	do.....s3.	68	100	Mil. & St. Paul..s3.	53
[illegible]	do.	68⅛	100	do.	53⅛
[illegible]	do.	68⅛	100	M. & St. P. Pf. b.c.	74⅜
[illegible]	do.	68⅜	100	do.	74⅜
[illegible]	do.....b3.	68⅜	100	Tol., W. & W. b.c.	74⅜
[illegible]	do.	68⅛	9	P., Ft. W. & C. G'd.	98
[illegible]	do.	68⅝	100	N. J. So.....b.c.	28⅜
[illegible]	do.	68⅜	100	M., K. & T. R. b.c.	33
[illegible]	do.	68⅜	200	B., H. & E.....b.c.c.	9⅝
[illegible]	do.	69	200	do.	9⅝
[illegible]	W. Un. Tel....b.c.	91⅛	100	do.....s3.	9⅝
[illegible]	do.....c.	91⅛	100	do.....b3.	9⅝
[illegible]	do.	91⅛	900	do.....b3.	9⅝
[illegible]	do.	91⅛	100	do.....c.	9⅝
[illegible]	do.	91⅛	300	do.	9⅝
[illegible]	do.	91	700	do.....b3.	9⅝
[illegible]	do.	90⅞	100	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	46⅜
[illegible]	do.	90⅞	600	do.....c.	46⅜
[illegible]	do.	90⅞	100	do.	46⅜
[illegible]	do.....c.	90⅞	900	do.....s3.	46⅜
[illegible]	do.	90⅞	200	do.....b3.	46⅜
[illegible]	do.	90⅞	1000	do.	46⅜
[illegible]	do.....c.	90⅞	100	do.....b30.	46⅜
[illegible]	do.	91	200	do.....b3.	46⅜
[illegible]	do.	90⅞	100	do.	46⅜
[illegible]	do.	91	100	C., C. & I. C..b.c.c.	41⅜
[illegible]	do.....b3.	91⅛	700	do.	41⅜
40	Del., L. & West.	102½	2500	do.	41⅜
[illegible]	do..bet. call.	102½	500	do.	41⅜
			300	do.	41⅜
			100	N. J. Central	104

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81.	118⅜	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅜
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅜	500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

200	Western Union	91	300	Boston, H. & E.	9⅝
100	do.....b5.	91⅛	600	do.....s3.	9½
1600	do.	91⅛	400	Erie Railroad	64⅜
800	do.	91	200	do.....b2.	64⅜
700	do.	90⅞	100	do.....c.	64⅜
100	do.....c.	90⅞	300	do.	64⅝
200	Pacific Mail	69	500	Lake Shore	94½
100	do.	68⅞	100	do.	94⅜
1800	do.	68⅞	1000	do.....c.	94⅜
300	do.	68⅞	100	Rock Island	114
1100	do.	69	100	do.....c.	113⅞
1600	do.	69	200	do.	114
500	do.	68⅝	100	Toledo & Wab. s3.	74⅜
300	do.....s3.	69	100	do.....c.	74⅜
500	do.	69	100	do.....c.	74⅜
300	do.	68⅞	500	do.	74⅜
200	do.	68⅞	300	C., C. & I. C. R.	41⅜
200	Harlem Railroad	126	100	do.	41⅜
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103⅞	300	do.....b3.	41⅜
300	do.....c.	103⅞	300	do.....b3.	41⅜
300	do.	103⅞	100	do.	41⅜
400	Pittsburg R.	90			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	U. Pacific 1st.	86⅜	200	L. S. & M. S..b.c.	94⅜
1,000	U. Pac. 10s, In.	74⅜	1200	do.	94⅜
2,000	Gt. Western 2d.	89⅜	100	do.....b3.	94⅜
5,000	M. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div.	91⅛	500	do.....c.	94⅜
100	Con. Coal of Md.	52	500	do.	94⅜
20	do.	52⅛	200	do.....s10.	94⅜
20	do.	52⅛	1500	do.....b3.	94⅜
10	do..bet. call.	52	50	C. & Pitts. guar.	90
100	Md. Coal.....b.c.	23⅜	1000	do..bet. call.	90
200	New Cen. Coal. b.c.	41⅜	400	do.	89⅞
100	W. U. Tel.....b.c.	90⅞	100	U. Pacific.....b.c.	34⅜
400	do.	90⅞	200	C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	90⅜
200	do.	90⅞	300	C., C. C. & I.	93⅜
1000	do.....c.	90⅞	100	do..bet. call.	93⅜
100	do.	90⅞	100	do.	93⅜
100	do.....b3.	91	100	do.	93⅜
100	do.....c.	90⅞	100	N. J. Central	104
100	do.	91	300	Chi. & R. I.....b.c.	113⅞
300	do.....c.	91	200	do.	113⅞
100	do.	91⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	74⅜
100	do.	91	100	T., W. & W. b.c.	74⅜
300	do.....c.	90⅞	100	B., H. & E. b.c. s3.	9½
5	American Ex.	67	800	do.....b3.	9½
25	do..bet. call.	67	700	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	46⅜
100	U. S. Ex.....b.c.	74⅛	100	do.....c.	46⅜
900	Pacific Mail..b.c.	68⅜	100	Chi. & Alt.....x.d.	111⅛
900	do.....c.	68⅜	100	Morris & Essex	91⅜
300	do.	68⅜	11	do.	91⅜
100	do.....c.	68⅜	100	H. & St. Jo.....b60.	47½
700	do.	68⅜	100	do.....c.	46⅜
300	do.	68⅜	100	do.	46⅜
100	NY. C. & H. R. b.c.s3.	103⅞	100	H. & St. Jo. Pref.	65
200	do.....c.	103⅞	200	C., C. & I. C..b.c.	41⅜
500	Erie.....b.c. b3.	64⅜	100	do.	41⅜
200	do.	64⅜	100	do.....c.	41⅜
			100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	38
			500	A. & Pac. Pf..b.c.	31

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$3,000	10-40 Coupon	114⅜	200	Lake Shore.....s3.	94⅜
3,000	N. C. Sp. Tax	15	500	do.....b3.	94⅛
7,000	Ga. 7s, Ind.	84	1200	do.	94⅜
3,000	Union Pac. 1st.	86⅜	400	do.	94⅜
700	American Coal	63⅛	1100	do.	94
100	Consol. Coal	51⅛	600	do.	94⅛
1000	Erie Railroad	64⅛	1800	do.	94
1000	do.	64⅜	2200	do.	93⅞
100	do.....b3.	64⅜	1500	do.	93⅜
1200	Pacific Mail	68⅜	300	Union Pacific	34⅛
500	do.....b3.	68⅜	300	do.	34⅛
700	do.	68⅜	500	do.	34
2700	do.	68⅜	200	North-west Pref.	90
400	do.	68⅜	100	do.....b3.	89⅜
1000	do.	68⅜	38	C., C., C. & I..s10.	93⅜
200	do.....s3.	68⅜	205	do.	93⅜
300	do.....s3.	68⅛	95	do.	93⅜
600	do.	68⅜	100	Rock Island...b3.	114
500	do.....s3.	68⅜	100	do.	114
800	do.....b3.	68⅜	300	do.	113⅞
1000	do.	68⅜	200	do.	113⅞
100	do.	68⅜	300	do.....s3.	113⅞
200	do.....s3.	68⅜	900	do.	113⅞
200	do.....b3.	68⅜	900	St. Paul	53⅛
1400	do.	68⅜	600	do.	53
100	West. Union..s3.	91	800	do.	53⅛
100	do.....b3.	91⅛	100	do.	53
800	do.	91	100	Tol. & Wabash	74⅜
100	do.....u. r. c.	90⅞	100	do.	74⅜
1500	do.	90⅞	800	do.	74
100	do.....s3.	90⅞	300	Del., L. & W.	102⅜
1000	do.	90⅞	200	do.	102½
1500	do.	90⅞	200	Ft. W. Special	90
2200	do.	90⅞	400	B., H. & Erie	9½
500	do.....b3.	90⅞	100	do.....b3.	9½
600	do.	90⅞	300	do.....b3.	9½
800	do.	90⅞	200	do.	9⅝
200	do.....b2.	90⅛	100	do.....b30.	9⅝
100	do.....b3.	90⅛	500	do.	9½
200	do.	90⅞	400	Ohio & Miss.	46⅜
700	do.	90⅛	1100	do.	46⅜
1100	do.	90⅞	500	do.....s3.	46⅛
1200	do.	90⅛	500	do.....s3.	46⅛
100	U. S. Express	74⅛	800	do.	46⅛
700	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103⅜	700	do.....b3.	46⅛
1000	do.	103⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo.	46⅜
500	do.	103⅜	100	C., C. & I. C.	41⅜
100	do.	103⅜	200	do.	41⅜
100	do.....b2.	103⅜	100	do.....b3.	41⅜
800	do.	103⅛	300	do.	41⅛
100	do.	103⅜	200	do.	41⅛
800	do.	103⅛			
400	Harlem	126			

TUESDAY, Feb. 25—P. M.

The Public Funds of the United States continue steady in prices, but owing to the dearness of Money and the stiff rate for Gold, the 5-20s, 6 ₱ cents, including accumulated Interest since the last Dividends in November and January, have fallen below the par of Gold, and a large amount was so offered to the Sinking Fund last Wednesday. To-morrow the Sinking Fund advertises for another $1,000,000 of 5-20s, and there is little doubt they will be offered ½@¾ ₱ cent. below the price of Gold, which stands this Afternoon 114⅜@114½ ₱ cent. We refer to these facts as explaining the probable reduction of the call of the Treasury on the First of March for the 5-20s of 1862 for redemption at par in Gold on the First of June. The main object of the negotiation with the Anglo-American Syndicate is not to acquire Gold for the New 5 ₱ cents., but to redeem and cancel, by exchange, the 6 ₱ cents. 5-20s, without reference to date or class. The subscriptions to and by the Syndicate were made with reference to this purpose, and the option accordingly taken of paying in any class of the 5-20s, 6 ₱ cent. Bonds. When the call for $100,000,000 of 1862s was agitated early in February, none of the 5-20s could be had in the open market, in any considerable amount, for the ordinary Sinking Fund purchases of $1,000,000 a week, or otherwise, but the changed circumstances since, as now referred to, will probably, as we are informed to-day, reduce the proposed call on the 1st of March to $50,000,000.

The extravagant rates paid by the Brokers for Money from day to day were intensified at the close of business, this Afternoon, to 3 ₱ cent. a month bonus over the ordinary 7 ₱ cent. Interest, or one-eighth of one ₱ cent. a day. The terms were not so severe earlier in the day, but the demand to carry over Stocks until to-morrow increased after 2 o'clock, and the results are dearer rates at the close, and weaker prices for the speculative Shares. The general list felt the effect, but there was special heaviness in the speculation on Lake Shore, Western Telegraph, and Erie Stocks. The Pacific Mail fancy was, if anything, a fraction better than on Monday. There was not much change, and no considerable business in the Railroad Bonds or Southern State Stocks.

In the Afternoon the Gold market strengthened from 114¼@114⅜ to 114⅜@114½ ₱ cent., under no very satisfactory explanation as to the cause of the change. Bills on London were dull at 108⅜@108½ ₱ cent., and from 4 to 6 ₱ cent. Interest was paid to carry over Gold balances.

The following quotations on the general speculation were made at 4 o'clock P. M., or the close of the Hall of the Exchange; the market being heavy and on some descriptions quite *Bearish*, which is something new, as an open demonstration, since the famous North-west "corner" in December. There is said to be some special points made against Lake Shore, such as the completion of the Canada Southern Road on the opposite side of Lake Erie, and the reported diversion of trade by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Road to the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Roads, but these influences would amount to very little, if the look of the Money market were less discouraging for the general *Bull* speculation.

Closing Quotations—Feb. 25.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	116⅜	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	116⅜	116⅜
American Gold	114⅜	114⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104	103⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	114	113⅞
North-west Common	83	82
Pacific Mail	67⅜	68⅜
St. Paul Preferred	73⅜	73⅜
St. Paul Common	53⅜	53⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅜	46⅜
Western Union Telegraph	91⅛	90⅞
Erie	65⅜	64⅜
Union Pacific	34⅜	34⅜
Lake Shore	94⅜	94⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	41⅜	41⅜
Toledo and Wabash	74⅜	73⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph	46⅜	46⅜

Gold left off firm at 114⅜@114½ ₱ cent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1873.

Gold receipts	$607,330 92
Gold payments	1,733,713 45
Gold balance	36,072,237 32
Currency receipts	363,800 30
Currency payments	1,014,512 13
Currency balance	23,261,324 76
Customs	339,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Treasurer at Washington	753,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	116⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅜
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	118⅜	5-20 reg., '67	114⅜
5-20 reg., '62	115⅜	5-20 coup., '67	116⅜
5-20 coup., '62	115⅜	5-20 reg., '68	114⅜
5-20 reg., '64	115⅜	5-20 coup., '68	116⅜
5-20 coup., '64	115⅜	10-40 registered	111⅜
5-20 reg., '65	115⅜	10-40 coupon	114⅜
5-20 coup., '65	116⅜	5s coup., '81	113⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114⅜	6s currency	114⅜

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	82	Connecticut 6s	101
Tenn. 6s, new	82	Rhode Island 6s	100⅛
Virginia 6s, old	45	Ohio 6s, '81	104⅛
Va. 6s Con. Bonds	55⅛	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Va. 6s, Def. Bonds	14⅛	Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	97
Georgia 6s	70	Illinois War Loan	97
Georgia 7s, new	89⅜	Michigan 6s, '78	97
N. C. N. C. R. R. Co. C.	60	Michigan 6s, '83	97
N. C. N. C. R. R. C. ex C.	44	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	105⅜
N. C. Funding Act, '66	22	N. Y. 6s Canal L., '74	107
N. C. Special Tax	14½	N. Y. 6s Canal L., '75	107
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	23	N. Y. 6s Canal L., '77	107
S. C. Funding Act, '66	22	N. Y. 6s Canal L., '78	107
Missouri 6s	94½	N. Y. 6s C. L., gold, '87	113
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	91½	N. Y. 5s Canal L., '74	105

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	157	Bank of N. America	104
Merchants'	116	Hanover	103
Mechanics'	136	Irving	122
Union	140	Grocers'	100
America	150	Market	123
City	250	Nassau	104
Phenix	102	Corn Exchange	129
Mech. & Traders'	125	Continental	80
Gallatin National	120	Importers' & Traders'	175
Merchants' Exchange	90½	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
State of New-York	110	Fourth National	111
Commerce	115½	Ninth National	105
Ocean	10	Bkrs. & Brokers' Ass.	80
Mercantile	130	German American	102
Bank of the Republic	111		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 25.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	96½	
City 6s, New	100⅜	100⅜
Camden and Amboy	121⅛	122
Pennsylvania Central	60⅛	60⅜
Reading	116	116⅛
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	61⅜
Catawissa Preferred	44⅜	44⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅜	27
Northern Central	42	42⅜
Lehigh Navigation	38⅜	38⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	91⅛	92

It affords us pleasure to learn from the following note from one of the Agents of the Bank of Montreal that injustice is done to the New-York Agency of the Bank, by the various rumors on the Street, in connection with the high rates for Money, to which we have several times referred. It may be that certain Brokers on the Street have found it to their advantage to trade upon the reputation of representing the business of this Agency:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe with much surprise and regret your repeated attacks upon the Agency of the Bank of Montreal in your late articles, and at once pronounced them totally destitute of foundation. We have no Currency Call Loans at present, or for some time past, and never demand or receive more than legal interest.

I am the more surprised when you recollect the various conversations we have had on the subject in former times, and my own strong opinions thereon.

Tuesday, Feb. 25. RICHARD BELL.

The Lake Shore earnings for the third week in February amount to $399,000, against $303,000 same week last year.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $5,024,810.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1873.

☞ THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably pay off, in gold, during the year, $300,000,000 FIVE-TWENTIES, and a large amount of the money thus released from investment must be absorbed into this class of securities.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price (87½ and accrued interest,) are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par. Their price to-day is 104@104¼.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price to-day is 94½@95.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ THE NEGOTIATION OF TEN MILLION DOLLARS of the Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD is nearly closed, $500,000 only remaining, which we offer at 90 and accrued interest in Currency, yielding over nine per cent. on the investment. The Road is about completed, and the net earnings more than three times the interest on these Bonds. We confidently recommend them to investors.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly Interest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway, of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE THE LIMITED amount remaining unsold of the first mortgage EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS of the ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY, and confidently recommend them as a secure investment.

Price for the present, 85 and accrued interest. Further information furnished on application.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 1 Exchange-court.

Political Prospects in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 22.

There is every reason to believe that with an unexceptionable candidate for Mayor, the Republicans can carry this city in April. The Democratic Party is badly demoralized, and is unable even to organize a Central Committee without a row in every ward. Its best workers are disgusted at the result of the Senatorial election, and they will do nothing to help the party to victory, if, indeed, most of them do not work squarely for its defeat. Gov. Woodson is likely to create a fresh disgust in the appointment of Police Commissioners and other officers. He is bound to make more enemies than friends, so great is the list of applicants for every position, and we look upon the disappointed men to leave the party immediately. Our present municipal administration has done nothing, or worse than nothing, continually. We want a Republican mayor and a Republican city council, before St. Louis can take her proper place among the great cities of the country. The city must be in political accord with the nation rather than with the State, because she has no favors to ask from Jefferson, but a great many to expect from Washington.

Lynch Law in Montana.

From the Virginia City Montanian, Feb. 6.

Tom Shirley, Galen's express driver, informs us that at about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening last, a posse of the citizens of Bozeman numbering nearly 200, made their way to the county jail and made a demand upon the sheriff for the delivery of the two prisoners known as "Steam-boat Bill" and Triplett, the former confined for deliberately and wantonly shooting a China woman in Bozeman, a few evenings since, and the latter for stabbing to death a saloon-keeper of that city, last Fall. This the sheriff refused to do, whereupon the posse broke down the jail door, brought out the prisoners, and proceeded to string them up. The sheriff applied to the commandant of Fort Ellis for troops to recover possession of the prisoners, and a squad was immediately sent, but arrived too late to rescue the doomed men, who had met their fate some time before. We learn from the same source that "Scotty," a young man well known in Virginia, was notified by the citizens to leave Bozeman within an hour or suffer the consequences of a refusal. He left, and was in Cherry Creek on Monday evening, en route to this place.

Sufferings of Buffalo Hunters.

Five buffalo hunters were brought from Fort Dodge to Leavenworth, Kansas, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, in an awful condition, they having been out in the terrible snow-storm that prevailed on the plains during the last week in January, and badly frozen before reaching the settlements. The Leavenworth *Times* of the 20th says: The hunters were taken to the Sisters' Hospital, where every medical attention was rendered. Despite the most careful nursing and efficient treatment, however, one of the hunters, T. A. Seyfres, died yesterday. The Drs. Thomas yesterday amputated the right leg of E. Marsh above the ankle, and amputated his left foot at the instep. Mr. Marsh is from Washington, Ind., and there are fair prospects of his recovery. W. A. Malory, of Detroit, Mich., had both feet amputated just above the ankles. The attending physicians think he will survive. A. D. Sidwell, of Brown County, Ohio, had both legs amputated above the ankles, and the same operation was performed on J. E. Thomas, of Park County, Indiana. James Gillen, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, will lose some of his toes.

New Ring Suits—Tweed Gives Bail.

Mr. Tweed, accompanied by his surety, Alexander Bradon, of No. 220 East Thirty-third-street, appeared at the District-Attorney's office yesterday to give bail. There are fifteen indictments found against him—two for forgery in the third degree, in which he is joined with Ingersoll on indorsements of Bollar's warrants; four others for the same offense on McBride Davidson's and Keyser's warrants; seven indictments for misdemeanor; and two for false pretenses under the Mock Auction act.

To avoid the trouble of preparing bonds for each separate indictment, it was arranged that one bond should be taken for each class. Four bonds were accordingly made out for $7,000, $6,000, $3,000, and $2,000. Mr. Brandon, the surety, justified in all cases, testifying that he owned five lots on the south-west corner of Madison-avenue and Eighty-fourth-street and twelve lots at One Hundred and Seventeenth-street and Fifth-avenue, valued at $196,000. They were mortgaged, he said, for $19,000, and he was liable for no other bond except one for $10,000. Judge Brady passed the bonds, which were afterward filed in the office of Mr. Sparks.

Boston, Hartford, and Erie.

The Boston, Hartford, and Erie meeting, advertised to be held yesterday, at the offices of Mr. F. A. Lane, President of the Company, was postponed until to-day, on account of the absence of some of the most prominently interested parties. Various rumors are afloat concerning the probable change of management. In some quarters it is said that Mr. A. B. Stockwell, President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, is aiming to secure control of the Road, and has enlisted various cliques in his interest. The old story regarding the accession of Commodore Vanderbilt to the Presidency has been revived, in spite of his emphatic assertions to the contrary.

Exhibition of the Object System.

There will be an exhibition to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Avenue B Industrial School of the Children's Aid Society, No. 507 East Fourteenth-street, near Avenue B, of the "Object System of Instruction," by Miss Jane Andrews, Principal of the school. Parents, and others interested in improved methods of instruction, will find the exhibition of much interest.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS, ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 26: Nos. 632, 47, 610, 640, 641, 655, 12, and 112.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Case on—[illegible] vs. Stark.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Fancher and Davis, JJ.—243, Drake vs. The Mayor; 39, Grisler et al. vs. Stuyvesant; 251, —— vs. ——; 253, Raynor vs. Porter; 254, Gearty vs. The Mayor, &c.; 256, —— vs. ——; 259, —— vs. ——; 260, —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Harden, J.—Court opens at 10½. Calendar called at 12 M.—45, Ryerson vs. The New-York Pulverising Company; 62, The People, &c., Johnson, vs. Green, Controller; 64, Lockwood vs. Green, Controller; 65, Walters vs. Earle, Auditor; 66, Walters vs. Green, Controller; 68, The People, &c., Tenth National Bank, vs. Green, Controller; 69, The People vs. Board of Apportionment; 74, Nohahn vs. Brock; 77, Macgregor vs. Pinckney; 179, Leibis vs. Collins et al.; 191, [illegible] vs. Dingee; 197, Sichel vs. Hade et al.; 199, Pratt vs. Greene; 216, In the matter, &c., of Stewart; 217, In the matter, &c., of Price. Call 224. Flynn vs. Bishop.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Issues of Law and Fact.—Nos. 248, 41, 180, 211, 217, 195, 42, 224, 202, 219, 231, 222, 227, 232, 233, 237, 241.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—10, Stuyvesant vs. Browning; 53, Bleakie vs. Lawrence.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.—1896, Hadden vs. Shapter; 2102, McLeod vs. The Mayor; 1850, Whittemore vs. Beerhoff; 1905, Selleck vs. Herbert; 1965, Kirchner vs. Williams; 1955, Shields vs. Lackey et al.; 1912, McGuire vs. Slattery; 1984, Le Conte vs. McMahon; 2005, Bockel vs. The East Tennessee Zinc Company; 2007, Dwyer vs. The Home Machine Company; 2009, Paine vs. Bergh; 2010, Haughanin vs. Sherman; 2011, Mower vs. Daly; 2012, Same vs. Same; 1247, Bank of North America vs. The National Bank of the Commonwealth.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.—1767, Phillip vs. Totten; 1768, Hawkins vs. Hodell; 1882, Butler vs. Timpson; 1887, Hayes vs. Hughes; 1917, Kingsley vs. Clinchy; 1923, Kinsley vs. Buck; 1994, Lowenstein vs. Hersberg; 1095, Healy vs. The Corn Exchange Insurance Company; 1997, Strickland vs. Schneider; 1998, Amidown vs. Owen; 2000, Newcomb vs. Gamazer; 2001, Byrne vs. The Staten Island Railroad Company; 2002, Coer vs. Listral; 2004, Field vs. Baldwin; 2005, Moore vs. The Independent Insurance Company.

COURT OF APPEALS.

DECISIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The following decisions of the Court of Appeals were made to-day:

Judgments affirmed with costs—Wheeler vs. Houston, Housten vs. Wheeler, Jaeger vs. Kelly, Roberts vs. Berdell.

Judgments affirmed—Watson vs. The People, Miller vs. The People.

Judgments reversed and new trials granted, costs to abide events—Hogan vs. City of Brooklyn, Knowlton vs. Fitch.

Judgment of Superior Court and order of County Judge reversed, and proceedings dismissed—The People ex rel. Irwin vs. Sawyer.

Order granting new trial reversed, and judgment at Special Term affirmed with costs—Meehan vs. Forrester.

Appeal from order dismissed with costs—Roberts vs. Berdell.

Motion granted, and cause remanded from Commissioners of Appeals into this court—Hubbell vs. Moulson.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 25.

By Judge Harden.

Hansbrow vs. Hansbrow; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Blum, Jr., et al. vs. The Northern Transportation Company; see opinion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 25.

By Judge Van Brunt.

O'Connor vs. Shipman; judgment for plaintiff.

The Alexander Presbyterian Church vs. The Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church; complaint dismissed.

Zimmerman vs. Schoenfeldt; decree settled.

Marshall vs. Colwell et al.; reference ordered. See memorandum of decision.

Dexter vs. The Bowery Savings Bank et al.; judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Blanchard et al. vs. Wilcox; demurrer overruled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Herman vs. Simon; motion granted.

White vs. Talmage; order granted.

Minden vs. Elsas; motion denied.

Larned vs. Mead; order granted.

Myers vs. Stevens; order granted.

The People on the relation of Emanuel Myers vs. Louis Hartman; order granted.

Simon vs. Levy; order granted.

Funk vs. Funk; order granted.

Lecompt vs. Markert; motion granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 120.—*Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company vs. Johnson.*—Error to Supreme Court of Errors for Connecticut.—This suit was commenced by Johnson, to foreclose a mortgage executed by the company, as security for bonds issued by it in 1860, payable in August, 1870, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. At the date of payment the money was there to meet the demand, but in legal-tender notes. These the plaintiff (Johnson) refused, and demanded payment in coin. The opinion of the Court was that the contract was dischargeable only in gold, the Court remarking that whatever its opinion might be, were the question an original one, it felt bound to follow the decision of the United States Supreme Court as it then stood. The case is here submitted on the printed briefs, without oral argument, and the question will be settled by the latest decisions of the court on the subject.

J. Hoisey for plaintiff in error; defendant not appearing.

No. 121.—*Steamer Cayuga vs. Wilson et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This libel was filed by the appellees as owners of the canal-boat "Floating Battery," to recover for her loss while in tow of the Cayuga, on the Hudson River. The Cayuga had in tow about thirty of these boats from Albany to New-York, and the one in question was the starboard boat of the hindmost tier, and nearest the west shore, and was in consequence brought in contact with a light-house near Coxsackie, and again, with the rocks, when rounding West Point. The first shock damaged her, as alleged, and the second one caused her to fill and sink. While she was filling, as claimed by the appellees, she was cut loose from the tow in an attempt to save her; and this act is relied upon here by the appellants to reverse the decree below, the claim being that the boat was cut loose from the tow and abandoned by her master without any notice to the Cayuga before doing so, or seasonably afterward, that anything was the matter, and it is insisted that, had the Cayuga been immediately notified, the boat might have been saved. Under the circumstances, it is urged, the loss was occasioned by the fault of the master, and the owners must bear it. Submitted on the briefs.

C. Van Santvoord for appellants; James C. Carter for appellees.

No. 123.—*The Iowa Homestead vs. The Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—This is a contest for title to about [illegible] acres of land in Iowa, the appellees claiming under the act of Congress of Aug. 8, 1846, making a grant to Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River, and the joint resolution of March 2, 1861, and the act of July 12, 1862, confirming and extending the grant of 1846; and subsequently under contracts of sale by the State and a direct legislative grant made by the State Legislature. The appellants claim, under the act of 1856 granting lands to Iowa to aid in the construction of railroads, and the act of the State Legislature regranting land to certain railroads, one of which was the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, to whose rights the appellants claim to have succeeded. The Homestead Company brought the action to quiet their title, and to enjoin a multiplicity of suits at law being brought against them. The decision was that the complaint be dismissed as to the material allegations contained in it; and the error assigned is the ruling of the court on the evidence adduced.

James Grant for appellant; E. C. Litchfield and G. F. Withered for appellees.

No. [illegible].—*Crilly vs. Burrows.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—This is a bill in equity, filed by Burrows, a citizen of New-York, against Crilly, a citizen of Iowa, to establish his title to a quarter section of land in the latter State. The claim is that the land was granted to the State by the act of 1846, for the improvement of the Des Moines River, and that the State sold it to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, by which it was conveyed to him (Burrows.) It was alleged that Crilly held under a patent wrongfully issued by the government, and that [illegible] Crilly's claim are a cloud upon his title. The court decided that the lands, being reserved by the Government, were not subject to pre-emption, and that therefore Crilly's title failed, and that as Burrows had purchased from the grantee under the act of 1846, his title was good. It is here urged that [illegible] the land in question, and that by it the Secretary of the Interior was justified in setting aside the reservation, and in allowing pre-emption and patent to Crilly.

James Grant for appellant; C. C. Monroe for appellees.

The Cost of Cleaning the Streets.

The following statement, furnished by the Police Commissioners, shows the amount of money expended by the Bureau of Street-cleaning, in cleaning the streets, removing ashes and garbage and ice and snow from the City up to Dec. 31, 1872. On June 10, 1872, the Board of Police took charge of the business of street-cleaning, at which time $900,000 had been appropriated for street-cleaning purposes. Of this amount $674,452 61 has been drawn from the Controller and placed to the credit of the Board of Police, leaving a balance of $225,547 39 of last year's appropriation still in the hands of the Controller. Out of the sum placed to the credit of the board, $85,000 was paid to John L. Brown for his stock, carts, scows, &c., and $34,473 due him for street-cleaning during the interval from the passage of the act, giving the Board of Police the power to assume control of the business until June 10, when they actually commenced operations. In addition, 51 horses, 30 sets of new harness, 10 new carts, and other articles needed for the proper working of the bureau were purchased, and a new stable erected, and all other expenses of the department paid, and at the end of the year there still remained a balance of $20,000 unexpended, exclusive of the $225,547 39 which they had not drawn. The total expenses of the Street-Cleaning Department averaged about $80,000 per month.

The Emigration Commissioners.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, at Castle Garden. A resolution was adopted that able-bodied emigrants on Ward's Island should not be allowed to remain there and enjoy the privileges and support afforded by the Commissioners, unless they were willing to work at a fair rate of wages. The case of Nicholas Muller, appointed by the Erie Railway as its agent in Castle Garden, was brought up for discussion, charges of various nature having been preferred against him. It was resolved to appoint a special committee to investigate into the charges preferred against him. The investigation will be held to-day, at Castle Garden.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, 100 miles, from Champaign to Havana, on the Illinois River, are completed, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company.** It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities**, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed**, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock at par**, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 per cent. mortgage bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit. Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

Convertible Railroad Bonds have proved in the past the most profitable ever issued.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds.
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale $400,000 PAR VALUE ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are FIRST-CLASS in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

INSURANCE.
HOME INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until March 6.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE CLERKS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, FEB. 24, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR FOUR DIRECTORS of the first class and for three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the rooms of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, No 156 Broadway, on SATURDAY, March 8. Polls open from 4 to 5 P. M. The annual meeting of the association will be held at 3 P. M. same day and place.
W. D. STROBEL, JR., Corresponding Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 11, 1873, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them.
MILLER F. MOORE, Secretary.

ASSESSMENT.—CHOLLAR POTOSI SILVER Mining Company, $5, coin, per share delinquent March 19, sale April 14, payment may be made at Agency Bank of California.
LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND 7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 25 PINE-ST.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

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10 TO 20 PER CENT.
INVESTMENTS.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED COUPON BONDS.
Interest paid by State Treasurer in New-York.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.

Insurance, Gas-light, Bank, and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds; also, other first-class securities for sale, at the lowest market rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Choice investment Stocks and Bonds a specialty with this house for 21 years.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER MARKETABLE SECURITIES received on exchange at best price.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., No. 14 Wall-st., ANDREWS & CO., Paris, BANKERS.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and UNION BANK OF LONDON. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUAR'D.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

NOTICE.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE INCOME BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY:

The following resolution of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is published for the information of the public:

RESOLUTION.

"*Resolved*, That the Coupons of the Bonds of this Company known as the 'Ten per Cent. Income Bonds,' shall not be paid, unless at the time the Coupons are presented for payment the original Bonds are also presented, so that the genuineness thereof may be determined and declared."
E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Feb. 11, 1873.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.
Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, Feb. 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED, "Proposals for Bonds," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock on MONDAY, March 3, for the purchase of $100,000 seven per cent. Public Park Bonds, due in 1918. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the city.
F. H. SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE transfer books of this company will close at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on the 1st of March, and remain closed until the 18th of March. Per order, THOMAS WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

$500 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF THREE CERTIFICATES of One Hundred Shares each of the Western Union Telegraph Stock in the name of E. B. Wesley.
A. D. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

REVENUE STAMPS.—ALL DENOMINATIONS bought and sold by
D. H. ANTHONY, No. 44 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the six months ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and one-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of One and three-quarters per Cent. on the common stock, from the earnings of the road for twelve months ending Dec. 31 last; both payable on the 15th day of March next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau-st., to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer-books for both Preferred and Common stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, and remain closed until the morning of the 16th of March.

By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY due March 1, 1873, will be paid at the office of Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
D. E. CULVER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY, BROOKLYN, E. D., Feb. 18, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE SOUTH-SIDE Railroad Company of Long Island due March 1 will be paid at the banking-house of Jacob R. Shipherd & Co., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.
CHARLES L. HOPKINS, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE ON MARCH 1, upon the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid in gold, on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
ADAMS EARL, President.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES

desiring to purchase materials for making up
SPRING AND SUMMER UNDER-WEAR,
can find at the establishment of
R. H. MACY & CO.
a full line of MUSLINS of popular brands,

LINENS,
CAMBRICS,
PERCALES,
NAINSOOKS.

Also, at our
NEW EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT,
a large and finely-assorted stock of
EMBROIDERED HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
STANDARD RUFFLINGS AND PUFFINGS,
CASH'S FRILLINGS,
Magic Ruffling,
FEATHER EDGE GALLOONS,
REAL VALENCIENNES LACES,
ITALIAN VALENCIENNES LACES,
BIAS TUCKINGS,
SCOLLOPED PLAITINGS,
and a great variety of other trimmings for
LADIES' UNDER-WEAR.

The above goods have been carefully selected with reference to the demands of the present season, and we offer them at
SPECIAL PRICES
that cannot be competed with.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

N. B.—A full line of BLACK VELVET RIBBONS of the well-known G. F. brand.

RICHARD BROWN,

NO. 819 BROADWAY,
HAS A NEW IMPORTATION OF
PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
FRENCH NIGHT-GOWN SETS,
FRENCH DOUBLE BANDS,
AND ALL TRIMMING USED FOR LADIES' UNDER-WEAR, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

1873. 1873.

SPRING NOVELTIES!

MILLER & GRANT

No. 879 BROADWAY,
Have just opened
YAK LACES, CLUNY LACES, ECRU, HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, BANDS, &c., &c., &c.,
Which will be offered to the public at
VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 21st day of February, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. RING, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LAWRENCE DALY and JAMES DALY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Lawrence Daly and James Daly, of the City of New-York, heretofore carrying on business under the firm name of L. Daly & Co., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN HENRY, Bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1873, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of John Henry, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 19th day of March, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court, at his office, Room No. 3, No. 1 Montgomery-street, Jersey City.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, District of New-Jersey.
By JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID G. HACKNEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 8th February, 1873.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f12-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States.—In the matter of JAMES G. RIECK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James G. Rieck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1873.
WM. NEAL,
f26-1aw3wW* No. 64 Broadway, New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS WELDON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of March, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 25th day of February, 1873.
ALBERT CORNELL, Assignee, &c.,
Nos. 79 and 81 Leonard-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES LOEB, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles Loeb, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1873.
MOSES GOODKIND, Assignee,
f12-1aw3wW* No. 52 Water-street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of AUGUST LEPPERT, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all other creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
f12-1aw3wW K. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell the personal property and assets of the LODI PRINT WORKS not previously disposed of, consisting of horses, harness, carts, wagons, chemicals, dye-stuffs, and other materials, and also certain claims of said Lodi Print Works against their debtors, at public auction, at the premises of said Lodi Print Works, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., on FRIDAY, the 28th day of February, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated Feb. 17, 1873.
NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee of the Lodi Print Works, Bankrupts.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
S. R. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS.
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and for private excellence.
Office and Sales-room, 1,184 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.,
The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

COAL.

CIRCULAR NO. 1.

THE PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President, No. 227 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.
DAVID PALMER, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.
EDWARD A. QUINTARD, General Sales Agent, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company desire to call the attention of retailers, manufacturers, and consumers to the coals from the following collieries now worked by them: Pine Forest, Tunnel, Keystone, Pine Knot, Glendower, Ellangowan, Preston No. 1, Shaft No. 1, Live Oak, Phoenix Park No. 2, Rainbow, Merriam, Indian Ridge, Mine Hill Gap, Otto, Knickerbocker, Preston No. 2, Wabash, Locust Spring, East Franklin, East, Potts, Beechwood, Thomaston, Forestville, Boston Run, Preston No. 4, Buckville, Cedar Hill, North Franklin No. 1, North Franklin No. 2.

In addition to the product of the above, they will sell, as factors, during the season of 1873, all of the coals from the following well-known collieries that are either shipped from Port Richmond or consigned through the Delaware and Raritan Canal: Tunnel Ridge, Lawrence, William Penn, Girardville, Union, Manchester, Alaska, Buck Ridge, Burnside, St. Nicholas, Colorado, Turkey Run, McMichael, Big Mine Run, Glentworth, Enterprise, Big Mountain, Brookside, Bear Run, Shenandoah, Plank Ridge, Hammond, Girard, Kentucky, Greenback, Bear Valley.

No mixture of the different grades of coal will in any case be permitted, and each of the several classes of coal produced at the above-named collieries will be kept strictly separate from the others. All sales will be made under the following designations: 1. Hard White Ash Coal. 2. Free-burning White Ash Coal. 3. Schuylkill Red Ash Coal. 4. Alaska Red Ash Coal. 5. Shamokin White Ash Coal. 6. Shamokin Red Ash Coal. 7. North Franklin Coal. 8. Lorberry Coal. 9. Lykens Valley Vein Coal.

In order that all coal shall be shipped in good order, a most rigid system of inspection, both at the mines and at the shipping ports, will at all times be enforced. In every district of the coal region there will be appointed a number of competent persons skilled in the preparation of coal, as local inspectors, whose duty it will be to visit the several collieries daily to see that a proper force is at all times employed in removing slate, and to prevent, if possible, any coal being sent from the mines in bad order. In addition to these efforts at prevention, no means will be left untried at the shipping ports to cure the evils of careless preparation. At Schuylkill Haven, Port Clinton, and Port Richmond, all coal will be subjected to the personal examination of a skilled inspector before it is shipped, and if condemned by him, will be dumped in places provided for the purpose, and before being loaded into vessels will be thoroughly repicked and cleaned by hand, at the cost of the owner of the colliery that produced it. In entering into business as coal merchants, controlling a production greater than that of any other seller, and embracing more than two thirds of the coal to be shipped from Port Richmond, the Company are fully alive to the great importance of careful preparation, and will spare no expense to secure for their coals a reputation second to none in the country.

The Company's ownership of NINETY THOUSAND ACRES OF COAL LAND in the first and second coal fields—the proximity of those regions to tide-water at Philadelphia—the advantages of the descending grades of the roads of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and of the fleet of steam colliers being established by the latter Company, render it certain that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will always supply a large proportion of the coal consumed upon the Atlantic coast. In addition to these geographical and local advantages, the fact that they are the only one of the large mining companies whose lands produce all the known varieties of anthracite coal, from the hardest white ash to the softer coals of the Shamokin and Lorberry regions, so much in demand for domestic purposes, gives them an additional claim upon the favorable consideration of the coal-purchasing community.

The anthracite coal trade of this country will hereafter be controlled and prices established by those who actually represent the ownership of the coal itself, and the ruinous suspensions of mining and fluctuations of prices will be avoided. It will be the great aim of the Company to induce a feeling of confidence on the part of their customers, so that retailers and manufacturers may take advantage of their capital to lay in their supply of coal whenever it is most convenient for them to do so, without any apprehension that the value of their stock will be impaired by any subsequent action of the Company.

On or about the 20th of each month throughout the season, circulars will be issued from the general office of the Company, in Philadelphia, establishing prices for the succeeding month; and orders may be sent either to the Treasurer of the company, in Philadelphia, or to the General Sales Agent, in New-York. Propositions may be made to the Company at any time before the 1st day of April, 1873, for the purchase of a stated quantity of coal, to be taken in equal monthly proportions at current circular prices throughout the season; and if any such proposition is accepted by the Company, the purchaser may, on or before the first day of any month, have the privilege of declining to take the proportion due in such month, but such declination shall not give him the right to take, in any succeeding month, any increased quantity in lieu of that so declined.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1873.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ARMY BUILDING,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 20, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, March 20, 1873, for the following Subsistence Stores:

250 barrels Pork, "P. M."
1,500 barrels Flour, full head-lined and sealed bungs.
250 barrels Flour, Extra Family, full head-lined and sealed bungs.
25 barrels White Corn-meal, full head-lined and sealed bungs.
5,000 pounds Hams, "S. C." full head-lined and sealed bungs.
10 barrels Mackerel, No. 1.
56 kits Mackerel, "Mess."
1,000 pounds Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes.
1,000 pounds Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes.
1,000 pounds Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes.
5,000 pounds Leaf Lard, five-pound caddies, in sixty-pound boxes.
50 boxes Smoked Herrings.
10,000 pounds Green Rio Coffee, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds Green Java Coffee, in gunnies.
20,000 pounds "Extra C" Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds Cut-loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
2,000 pounds Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
400 gallons "Golden" Syrup, in barrels and half-barrels.
400 gallons "Diamond" Syrup, in barrels and half-barrels.
10,000 pounds Brown Soap, two-pound bars, in eighty-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds Candles, Adamantine, sixes, full weights, in forty-pound boxes, strapped.
600 pounds Dried Peaches.
600 pounds Dried Apples.
200 pounds Dried Prunes, French.
200 boxes E. L. Raisins, halves and quarters.
500 half-boxes Sardines.
5,000 gallons Cider Vinegar, in iron-bound barrels.
50 dozen Fine Pickles, (Crosse & Blackwell's,) consisting of Chow Chow, Piccalilli, Gherkins, and Mixed Pickles, pints.
20 dozen Pickled Cucumbers and Onions, Domestic, quarts.
20 dozen L. & P. Worcestershire Sauce, pints, twelve in a case.
10,000 pounds P. M. Beans, in barrels, full head-lined.
16,000 pounds Salt, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head-lined.
1,000 pounds Pearl Hominy, in five-pound papers, fifty pounds in a box.
100 dozen Extracts, Vanilla and Lemon.
1,000 pounds Corn Starch, and Laundry Starch, in one-pound papers.
200 pounds Macaroni, Vermicelli, and Tapioca.
500 boxes Table Salt.
200 dozen Toilet Soap, assorted.
100 pounds Yeast Powders and Chocolate.
120 pounds Cream Tartar and Carbonate Soda, in pound papers.
144 boxes Desiccated Codfish.
25 pounds Laundry Indigo and Nutmegs.
25 pounds each of Allspice, Cloves, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cayenne Pepper, and Mustard, in one-fourth-pound papers, full weights.
1,000 pounds pure Ground Black Pepper, in one-fourth-pound papers, full weights.
200 dozen Condensed Milk, "Eagle" brand.
100 dozen Cranberry Sauce, Spiced Salmon, Fresh Salmon, Fresh Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Lobsters, Preserved Peaches, Preserved Damsons, Preserved Pineapples, Currant Jelly, Raspberry Jam, Fresh Peaches, Fresh Pineapples, Green Corn, Green Peas, Lima Beans, and Tomatoes, in two-pound cans.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., the same as previous advertisements from this office.

These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities, more or less, at the option of the Government.
W. W. BURNS,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until March 10 next, for supplying to the Erie Railway Company, 5,600 reams paper, more or less, for the current year, to be supplied as required for use, and in about the following proportions, delivered in New-York, subject to inspection:

1,500 reams 11lb. Cap, 13x16.
100 reams 13lb. Cap, 14¼x17, (No. 311.)
300 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17.
300 reams 16lb. Cap, 14x17.
100 reams 18lb. Cap, 14x17.
50 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17, pink.
50 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17, yellow.
300 reams 22lb. No. 42, 16x28.
450 reams 22lb. W. bill, 17x22.
100 reams 28lb. W. bill, 17x24.
250 reams 30lb. W. bill, 17x24.
300 reams 14lb. D. letter, 16x20.
100 reams 20lb. D. letter, 16x20.
300 reams 28lb. Time-table, 20x26, to be worked wet.
100 reams 28lb. Time-table, 22x31½, to be worked wet.
300 reams 16lb. Ticket-sales, 16½x18.
100 reams 22lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 24lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 26lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 24lb. D. W. bill, 16x24.
100 reams 14lb. Com. Letter, 11½x18.
100 reams 10lb. Packet Post, 11½x18.
50 reams 36lb. Double Cap, 17x30.

Samples of any quality required will be furnished on application at this office, and any other information in regard to the same.
L. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 11:28 A. M.; 12:28 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:28, 5:29, 8:08 (Ex.) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.
For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:28 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:28, 5:29, 8:08 (Ex.) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.
For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:28 A. M.; 3:55, 4:28, and 5:29 P. M.
For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:28 A. M.; 3:55, 4:28, and 5:29 P. M.
For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:28 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:28 (Ex.), 5:29, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.
For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:28, A. M.; 3:55, 4:28, 5:29, and 6:38 P. M.
For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 10:08, 11:28 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:28 (Ex.), 4:53, 5:29, 6:08, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:28 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:29, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.
For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.
For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.
For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.
For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.
For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.
For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.
For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.
For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.
For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.
For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.
For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:28 P. M. to Waterbury.
For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 9:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:28 P. M.
For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:28 P. M.
For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:28, and 5:29 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5 and 9 P. M.
For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.
For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:20 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—For Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.
Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:20, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.
For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.
For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:20, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.
For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.
For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.
All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ESTATE OF NORMAN B. GRIFFIN, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of Norman B. Griffin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said intestate, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the surrogate's office, in the new County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1873.
ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS,
f19-1aw6wW Surrogate.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Alexander Clendinen is not authorized by me, to act or contract for me, or in my behalf in any manner, and that I shall pay no debts contracted by him.
WILLIAM W. THOMPSON,
No. 112 Front-st., New-York City.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 26. | Parthia, Wed., March 19.
Algeria, Wed'day, March 5. | *Cuba, Wed., March 26.
Calabria, Wed., March 12. | Abyssinia, Wed., April 2.
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage .... $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1873.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC .... SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC .... SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC .... SATURDAY, Mar. 15, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC .... SATURDAY, Mar. 22, at 12 M.
CELTIC .... SATURDAY, Mar. 29, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FRANCE, THOMSON ..... Wed'day, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE ..... Wed'day, Mar. 5, at 9 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER ..... Wed'day, Mar. 19, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS ..... Wed'day, Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER ..... Saturday, March 8, at 12 M.
These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage .... $75 and $65, currency.
Steerage .... $29, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.
ITALIA...Wed., Feb. 26 | CALEDONIA...Wed., Mar. 5
EUROPA...Sat., Mar. 1 | CALIFORNIA...Sat., Mar. 8
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF MONTREAL ..... Saturday, Mar. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ..... Saturday, Mar. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... Saturday, Mar. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... Saturday, Mar. 22, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Thursday, Mar. 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS ..... Saturday, Mar. 29, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $75 and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. PRICE ..... Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN ..... Mar. 5, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR. ..... Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH ..... April 2, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 1, 1873—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Acapulco and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE ..... DANRE ..... Saturday, March 8
VILLE DE PARIS ..... SURMONT ..... Saturday, March 22
ST. LAURENT ..... LEMARIE ..... Saturday, April 5
PEREIRE ..... DANRE ..... Saturday, April 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin .... $125 | Second cabin $75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel. THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER ..... Saturday, March 1
ARRAGON, WESTERN ..... Tuesday, March 25
Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.
Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:
The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turks Island, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Savanilla, will be dispatched on the 28th inst.
The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will be dispatched on the 28th inst.
Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M. every Thursday.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) ... Feb. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,) ... March 6
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only,) ... March 13
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico) ... March 20
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships WILL SAIL FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WHARF, JERSEY CITY.

GLAMORGAN ..... March 11
PEMBROKE ..... April 8
GLAMORGAN ..... April 22
PEMBROKE ..... May 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin .... $75 and $80 currency
Second Cabin .... 45 currency
Steerage .... 30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff .... [illegible]
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply, in Cardiff, at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
Tri-weekly Line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Feb. 25.
GEORGIA, Capt. HOLMES, Feb. 27.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, March 1.
Extra Steamers will sail as soon as loaded.
Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.
For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent.
No. 93 West-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM ..... March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER ..... April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH ..... May 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
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No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

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School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

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Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
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"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 24. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE—Broadway, junction 6th-av., and No. 62 Bowery.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; gentlemen, married and grown-up ladies of neglected education, taught privately at hours suiting.

A COLLEGE PROFESSOR, RESIDING on the Hudson, just above the Highlands, would like two or three pupils between twelve and sixteen years of age. He would receive them during the Summer. Address PROFESSOR, Hoffman House.

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REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

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IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences on first of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance remaining in bank Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.
Present rate of interest *Six* per Cent.
Money deposited now will bear interest from March 1.
Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and will remain open on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M.
Bank-books in English, German, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK.
No. 154 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.
Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Money deposited now will draw interest from March 1, with participation in the profits.
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Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.
Money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of March, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays also, from 6 to 8 P. M.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1.
Assets .... $2,857,507 60 | Surplus $220,983 85

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
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Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on new deposits begins 1st of every month. Dividends in January and July. Drafts on Europe sold.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.